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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

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ALABAMA.

Journeying in Alabama—Montgomery—White Labor—Police—Armed Chivalry—Wealth of the State—The Test Oath.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

A trip through Alabama is not accomplished without great discomfort, and is only equaled by a journey through North Carolina. The railroads are in terrible condition, the mails are out of order, and the hotels, especially the caravansaries in Montgomery, are the worst on the face of the foot-stool, although the majority of them charge the modest price of five dollars per day. Mobile is the only exception to the general rule of hoteldom in the State, and there is only one house here larger than a cow-shed, but it —"The Battle"—is kept in tip-top style.

Approaching Montgomery from Georgia, the traveler passes through the plantation of the great fire-eater YANCEY, which has passed out of the hands of his family, and is now almost a perfect waste. The country is level and unbroken, interspersed with swamps, although the dry land is rich and productive. From the car windows I observed that a great deal of the arable land has been planted in corn, and that much of the cotton is overgrown with grass. From my observation and from what I have heard, I infer that the cotton crop this year in Alabama will certainly fall short of 300,000 bales, but not less than 250,000. The rains of the past month have ruined it in some localities, while the floods on the Alabama, Tombigbee, and other rivers, have wholly destroyed it in the rich river bottoms, where it grows the most luxuriantly.

Several attempts to introduce white labor in the cultivation of cotton in this State have been made and failed. The German Emigration Societies, which promised to supply the anti-free black-labor planters with laborers, have turned out to be gross swindles. One planter, who was foolish enough to try it, had a lot of cropped-eared bounty-jumpers sent to him, who deserted after having their passage paid and receiving the first installment of their wages.

Every city, town and village in Alabama has its quota of policemen, and they are probably the most unprincipled set of men in the State. They are generally from the poor, ignorant class of low Irish, or equally worthless poor whites. They, of all others, are the most cruel and heartless in their conduct toward the blacks. Of them over two-thirds of the complaints by the blacks are made. There is no class of citizens in the South who are willing to perform the duties of watchmen except those of this kind, and it is a great misfortune to the freedmen that it is so.

On a river steamer a few days since, a "loud" specimen of Southern chivalry appeared, with an immense Colt's navy revolver hung in a belt strapped around his body in plain sight below a rebel infantry jacket, on which the buttons and "chicken intestines" still remained. It is a fact which none can gainsay, that more than half of the males which one meets in the South are armed to the teeth, although I have seldom seen arms used. On the train between Meridian and Mobile the other day, however, the engineer and firemen diverted themselves by firing several shots at the newsboy, who a few moments before had pummeled the engineer with his fists most unmercifully. The newsboy, formerly a Federal soldier, was in the right, and the railroad company showed their sense of justice by discharging his assailants, although they were old employes and had served in the rebel ranks.

Alabama is undoubtedly one of the wealthiest States in the Union naturally. Its cotton lands are unsurpassed in their fertility and immensity, and almost inexhaustible coal and iron mines exist within its boundaries, while gold is also found in small quantities. These natural resources have never been developed by the natives, although Northern companies and private parties are now attempting it. A large number of Northerners have also located here and engaged in planting. In the vicinity of Selma, Gen. MCARTHUR, Gen. GURNEY, Major MILLER and several other ex-army officers have leased plantations, which they are working to good advantage.

The test oath is of course a great obstruction here, impeding the mails by, in effect, prohibiting the appointment of Postmasters. Even the women here refuse to take it. E. P. B.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton in Columbus—Statements of the Bureau Officers—Interview with Citizens—Opinions of all Classes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Thursday, June 21, 1866.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON arrived here to-day, having completed their duty of inspecting the operations of the Bureau in Alabama, and after a few hours arranged for an interview with the Superintendent located here. That officer stated frankly that in his opinion the feeling of the whites toward the blacks has improved during the past few months, and that the bitterness engendered by the war is gradually wearing away. He excepted from this opinion, however, the poorer whites who have never owned slaves. This latter class here, as everywhere else, have been abusive in their conduct toward the freedmen. Columbus being one of the few places in the South never visited by our forces during the war, its inhabitants have never felt its horrors, and in the opinion of the Bureau officer, they are more bitter on that account. He stated that the most prolific cause of complaint arose from the non-compliance with the terms of contracts on the part of the whites. He cited instances where freedmen had been driven away from plantations before their contracts had expired, and one case where a body of freedmen had attempted to strike for higher wages and they had been arrested as vagrants by the civil authorities, although up to that time they had been laboring, supporting themselves, and were not paupers. It was evident from his own admissions that the officer had been derelict in the performance of his duty in this case, by not paying attention to it or interfering to obtain the release of the freedmen.

He also stated that when freedmen have left plantations to visit him and obtain redress for outrages, they have been arrested and placed in jail before they could reach him. He complained that many instances of assault and battery against the blacks had occurred, and during his administration, about three months, five freedmen had been murdered, in the vicinity of Columbus. He said that in his District there are four hundred plantations, and estimated that on two-thirds of them outrages of different kinds had been perpetrated against the blacks. It was apparent that the officer was more than usually bitter against the white citizens, although his bitterness had not led him to be unusually zealous in protecting the blacks. The most glaring inconsistency in his statements was that he said the better classes were well-inclined toward the blacks, and that no law was necessary to protect the latter against them, but subsequently he stated that two-thirds of the planters had committed outrages against them. When asked particularly on the subject, he stated that all of the outrages which he cited had occurred on one single plantation. He dealt in generalities to a great extent, and was assuredly the best specimen of an alarmist that we have yet found attached to the Bureau.

In the evening a delegation of citizens, including the Mayor, waited on the Commissioners. Among their first statements was one to the effect that the black troops which had been in garrison in the city were the best disciplined soldiers they had seen. Since all the troops have been withdrawn the utmost quiet has prevailed, and they agreed with the Bureau officer that the feeling toward the blacks on the part of the whites generally is improving rapidly. They complained bitterly of previous Bureau officers, but spoke very highly of the present Superintendent, Major SMITH, of the Veteran Reserve Corps. All present united in testifying that the freedmen were laboring remarkably well, and were doing better than they had any reason to expect. They admitted that murdered bodies of freedmen have been found, but stated that every effort has been made to apprehend the criminals and bring them to justice.

Gen. STEEDMAN mentioned one case of cruelty and outrage, the first that he had become aware of personally, which was denounced by the delegation, and promised they would ferret the matter out. It seems that a freedman from New-Orleans went to a family in an adjoining county to collect money due him, and while sleeping on the floor of the house, four men with blackened faces came in and carried him out into the woods. After offering him gross indignities, they cut both his ears off and turned him loose. The citizens deplored the outrage, and one of them remarked that it was particularly unfortunate, because the whole community would be held responsible for it.

The delegation complained bitterly of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry while it was doing garrison duty in this section. According to their statements that regiment committed many outrages against both whites and blacks, and it did more to prejudice the citizens against the Government than anything that has occurred since the surrenders.

In referring to the education of the blacks the delegation expressed themselves as willing and desirous to see it accomplished. They said that one of the great inducements to the negroes to flock to the cities was the schools, and that the planters in the vicinity are turning their attention to the fact. The great difficulty is in obtaining teachers; but they hoped to obviate that very soon. In this county there are about twelve thousand each of whites and blacks, some of whom are able to educate their own children. A few planters have established schools on their plantations, which are well attended and are progressing finely. The negroes who crowd the city are generally employed in odd jobs, and where they have permanent situations get $1 per day as wages. In the country they are doing still better, although owing to their improvident nature, they have thus far failed to save anything from their earnings, with few exceptions. Those who are in the country give their employers considerable trouble by "quitting labor during a stress and coming to town."

Several plantations in this vicinity had been purchased by Northerners and others have been leased by them. Gen. MCALLISTER is among the former number, and they are all reported as doing remarkably well.

The delegation complained that the negroes were guilty of stealing, and many of them in the city subsisted entirely by pilfering. One gentleman explained that the apparent increase of theft by blacks was occasioned by the fact that all crimes are now made public, whereas, during slave times, they were punished by their masters. Another gentleman agreed with a statement made by HOWELL COBB, in Georgia, that the freedmen were not inclined to steal from their employers so much as they were from their masters. It seems that when they were slaves they thought all the property on the place belonged to them, or that they had an interest in it, and consequently appropriated it whenever they saw fit.

The delegation expressed the opinion that since the Bureau has ceased to exert judiciary power it has been beneficial in its influence. At present it is but little more than an advisory agency, and is doing good. The Bureau officer merely acts as the freedmen's "next friend." The establishment of the Bureau, however, in its general effect, had been bad, in the opinion of the delegation, because at first the negroes regarded it as their protector in the license which they mistook for liberty and freedom. They look upon the "agent of the Bureau as the man, not to see that they behave themselves, not to see that they live up to their contracts, but upon him as a man who has the power to give them some undefined rights. Therefore it demoralized the negroes." They admitted that they had men in their midst who were irresponsible, and who would cheat the negroes, but thought that the civil authorities would protect them without the Bureau. When good men have had control great benefit has followed the administration of the Bureau, but where bad officers have had charge they have made enemies of employer and employe, and have made chaos and confusion and disorganized the entire labor system. No one denied but what the Bureau when well administered is a beneficial institution, although superfluous because the civil authority is able to do everything itself. Evidence was elicited refuting the statement of Major MILLER relating to the strike of freedmen and their arrest as vagrants, and it appears that he was either misinformed or made the story out of whole cloth.

The character of the delegation was moderate, and they were conciliatory in their expressions of opinion. E. P. B.

Grenada—A Reign of Terror—Thugs—Murder of a Bureau Officer—The Bureau and the Freedmen—Conflict of Labor—Changed Condition—Gideon J. Pillow, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRENADA, Miss., Saturday, June 23, 1866.

Grenada is most assuredly an exceptional locality in Mississippi. It is overrun with lawless desperadoes—the debris of FORREST's command—and a perfect reign of terror exists. The law-abiding class of the community have been completely cowed by this band of thugs, who even before the war were in the habit of "taking the town," and compelling the merchants to close their stores. Since the surrenders the scoundrels have been traveling through the belt of country between Memphis and this place, along the line of the Mississippi Central, stealing horses, committing robberies and other outrages, with unpunished fearlessness. An Odd Fellows' Lodge in this place has been obliged to suspend its evening meetings because it is unsafe to be on the streets at night. There seems to be an utter disregard of human life here, for which, however, the permanent residents, with a few exceptions, are not responsible. So great is the fear entertained by the citizens of those outlaws, that some of them have moved to other portions of the State, and others would follow if they could dispose of their business interests here.

Three assassinations have occurred in the city during the past nine months. The first victim was a German, and the second a fellow-countryman, who was shot while standing on his own door-step, for merely denouncing the perpetrators of the first crime and saying that he would give $500 to have them arrested. The last was Lieut. J. B. BLANDING, V. R. C., and officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. The particulars of this affair, which have not yet been published, disclose a most cowardly and brutal murder. BLANDING was invited to take a walk after supper on the evening of the last day of April, and had proceeded but a short distance when a pistol was placed near his head, and without a moment's warning three shots fired at him, each taking effect. He died next morning at 10 o'clock. The deed was perpetrated in the heart of the city, near the corner of the public square. The civil authorities immediately took the matter in hand, but so great is the power exerted by this band of outlaws, that no witnesses could be procured to appear against them before the Grand Jury. Gen. WOOD, Commandant of the Department, offered a reward for the apprehension of the criminals, and sent detectives here to ferret the matter out, but all to no avail. I am informed that the parties to the murder are well known, but the fear of the citizens of future outrages by way of retaliation, prevents their conviction.

Of course the better class of citizens deplored the affair, and one gentleman, Col. ADAMS, formerly a wealthy banker, and a man of considerable influence in society, subjected himself to a severe beating by "BILL" FORREST, brother of the General, for denouncing the criminals and saying that they ought to be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. Col. ADAMS's sons have arrived in the city, and they, with other respectable young men, have determined to put down "the crowd," as it is called, at all risks. The murder of BLANDING seems to have aroused the law-fearing citizens to a partial sense of their duty, and it is probable that on some slight provocation a general outbreak will occur.

The attack on BLANDING was occasioned by pure malice engendered in the breasts of his murderers by his position as Bureau officer, and not by any personal action of his. His body was sent to his friends in Rhode Island.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON have obtained an official statement of the affair, and will probably incorporate it in their report for this State. They visited the Bureau officer of this District, Capt. MAY, of New-Hampshire, this morning, and during an extended interview elicited much valuable information regarding the condition of affairs. Among other things the Captain stated that the feeling between the whites and the freedmen was favorable and improving every day, although there were occasional outbreaks and a few murders. Of all the outrages against freedmen the civil Courts took prompt cognizance, and in his opinion dealt with them fairly in most instances. The freedmen are laboring remarkably well when employed by their old masters or other parties who are responsible. The bulk of complaint arises from breaches of contracts to which the poor whites are parties, and nearly every assault and battery against freedmen comes from the same source. He expressed the opinion that in civil cases the freedmen are more likely to get justice than when arraigned for crime. He cited several instances, among which was one where a negro on trial for bigamy had Judge FISCHER, ex-candidate for Governor last Fall, and ex-rebel Gen. WOLTHALL, as his counsel. He stated that it was difficult for freedmen to obtain lawyers; but even without them they generally succeeded in obtaining justice, although sometimes the prejudice against them caused errors in judgment on the part of the magistrates.

A conflict between laborers, such as often occurs on public works in the North, occurred near here not long since. The Mississippi Central Railroad having hired a number of freedmen as "section hands," brought them here, and discharged their former laborers, who were white. The latter were so much incensed against the blacks that they armed themselves, and succeeded in driving them out of their shanties and away from the line of the road. About twenty shots were fired, but no one was injured. Gen. WOOD sent a detachment of troops to the locality, when quiet was restored, and the freedman are now at work as usual.

A forcible comment on the changed condition of affairs was witnessed by the Commissioners in Capt. MAY's office this morning. A small planter, very tall in stature, with a thin, cadaverous face, came in, bringing with him two freedmen, both as black as the ace of spades, for the purpose of settling some difference of opinion regarding the contract between them. The planter made the first statement, and was followed by one of the colored men, who flatly contradicted some of his statements. The planter reitered his statement, when the black man interrupted him by saying "'Taint so, Mr. ——, and you knows it. I neber cracked my lips one word about dem horses." The idea of a negro contradicting a white man so bluntly in Mississippi is new, and will furnish a good nut for radical cracking. The freedman was undoubtedly right, and won the case. The contract system was badly abused in this section by incompetent officers at the commencement of the year, and a great amount of trouble will ensue when the crops are harvested on that account.

On the train between Corinth and Grand Junction yesterday I met GIDEON J. PILLOW, formerly of Confederate army notoriety. He is an exceedingly pleasant and affable gentleman, wearing a full beard and moustache, which like his hair is nearly white, causing him to resemble in no slight degree his former chief, ROBERT E. LEE. He is heavily engaged in planting, and employs four hundred and fifty freedmen. Although he hates and loudly denounces the Bureau, he is cheerful, and speaks hopefully of his personal prospects. He gives credit to his freedmen for having behaved much better than he had any reason to expect, only two of them all having deserted their contracts since he has had control of them. On political matters he was somewhat reticent, though he expressed confidence in the loyalty of the South, and anticipated a better state of things in the future.

I was considerably amused at the conversation of another ex-Confederate General, on the same train, who, at his own request, shall be nameless. Said he "I've been cussing and fighting all you Yankees for four years, but now I'm getting reorganized very fast. It's only yesterday that I found myself cussing the English because I saw a paragraph extracted from one of their papers making sport of the American flag." This man looked upon his service in the rebel army with pride and delight, yet he is ready at any moment to take up arms in behalf of the Government if it gets into another war and gives him an opportunity.

I find that the freedmen in many of the towns in Mississippi have organized mutual relief associations, for their own benefit and to protect and assist the needy of their own color. As a general thing, they are proud of the fact that they are able to get along without assistance from the Bureau, and exert themselves to place their unfortunate brethren above the necessity of applying to it for relief. They are also organized into fire companies in some of the larger towns, and in Columbus have been uniformed as such by the white citizens. They make excellent firemen, and are exceedingly ambitious to secure praise while acting in that capacity. E. P. B.

VIRGINIA.

The Substratum of Popular Feeling—The Growth of Southern Spirit—What It Is and from Whence it Springs—The Remedy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 23, 1866.

Sisyphus, rolling his stone forever up the hill whose summit he is never to reach—constant endeavor and never achievement—unceasing toil without result—these are not the most pleasant things the human eye can contemplate, and hence come what drawbacks there are to patriot life in the South, for so perversely constituted is the Southern mind that the Government's labors to establish itself in the affections and loyalty of the mass of this people seem but Sisyphusian toils after all. I have heretofore given the political divisions of the State, and shown that the leopard has changed his spots whereby the Secessionists have become only Democrats. I have heretofore given these men the credit of not being idiots, and have admitted that they have no present or prospective purpose of overturning the Government by arms, but only intend to take it into their exclusive keeping and mould it to their liking. This they expect to do through the aid of Northern Copperheads, and their first duty, as they conceive, is to keep alive and active what they denominate the Southern spirit.

To show what this spirit really is, and how it is nurtured, a few incidents from everyday Southern life are worth tomes of frothy Southern editorials, although the first is the natural result of the latter. With the intent to lay bare the *animus* of Southern Democracy, I have garnered a few facts special and general.

A few days ago there was a gathering of rowdies at Elba Park, who got recklessly drunk and shouted lustily for JEFF. DAVIS. A half-inebriated Unionist, who happened to be at hand, hearing this seeming challenge to an interchange of sentiment, lifted up his voice with a "Hurra for ABE LINCOLN," whereupon the rowdies broke his head with a brick. Was it treason? Not at all; only Democratic intolerance that used for once the least effective of its weapons. I say the least, and I mean it.

Let a Northern man or Unionist go into business here and he will be surprised at the unanimity these Democrats display in their determination to crush him out. Examples are plenty. Let a New-York merchant come here to collect the money due him and the first question these Richmond Democratic merchants ask him is, "Where are you stopping?" and if he answers at the Ballard, these Democratic gentlemen will have nothing further to do with him except perhaps to borrow his money. Again, of the native Richmond merchants some few refused to go into secession and of these men the few who have attempted to reëstablish themselves in business since the war have found the pressure too strong to bear up against and have gone under. Everybody must yield and does yield more or less to this "Southern spirit." One fellow having an omnibus fitted up for a hotel in one of the towns of the State has had it painted all over with drooped Confederate flags. Even MAIER, loyal as he is, has made a compromise and thus the coach of the Ballard rolls about the streets with a portrait of GRANT on one side and of LEE on the other. This Southern spirit has hung the walls of Virginia dwellings and places of public resort with portraits of the rebel chief and with the copies of his farewell address to the Army of Northern Virginia handsomly engrossed and framed.

Southern spirit shows itself in other and less reputable ways than I have yet noticed. I have heard men who style themselves gentlemen slandering a respectable woman in "merry jest," because she was a noted Unionist; and I have heard them meet a business rival at the outset of his career with lies as shameless as *Falstaff's* best efforts. The intolerance and folly of the Richmond Press has long been a subject of wonder in the North, but that is as nothing compared with the spirit that is displayed in the Richmond mercantile circles. "Live and let live" is a precept of commercial honor practiced in every case, even here, except when the case is that of a Northern or Union merchant; then the reverse is true, and the one more unfortunate is pounded with merciless rigor down the road to ruin. The Richmond *Whig* gave utterance only to the popular voice when, the other day, it harangued bitterly against Northern emigration, and advised the people to put a stop to it. The Democrats consider these Southern States their peculiar heritage, to be retained at all hazards, and they will have no interlopers to preach a strange gospel if they can prevent it.

This Southern spirit grows with wonderful rapidity, and its most fruitful feeders are the Memorial Associations. These organizations started at first with the purest motives, and originated in the noblest impulses of humanity, have now become nothing more than potent political engines in the hands of the most unscrupulous Democrats. On every occasion now when the ladies go out to the graves of their dead some one of this gentry accompanies them, and makes a speech, wherein he adroitly inculcates hatred of the North, and of the Government, as the most proper manner of showing respect for the dead. These memorial days have now become painfully frequent, and on every one of them recruits are gathered to the Democratic banner.

Dr. CRAVEN, too, has in the few days last past given a frightful impetus to the growth of Southern spirit. His book on the prison life of DAVIS has appeared almost bodily in installments in the bulk of the Virginia newspapers, accompanied with editorial comments to the effect that here at last they have irrefragible proof that the Yankees are a race of barbarians, are cruelly, innately mean and vicious. Happy Dr. CRAVEN! for he has done as much in a month to resuscitate the olden time Democracy in Virginia as the Richmond *Times* has been able to accomplish in more than a year of toil.

I have noted, here and there, an instance of Southern spirit, and it can easily be generalized that the thing is decidedly disagreeable in itself and dangerous to the nation. Let its growth go on unchecked, and the first result is that these Southern States are to remain sealed to Northern men, and ultimately a generation will grow up here as ready as their predecessors to take up arms against the Government. The patriots of Virginia, and there are thousands of them, although they deem themselves compelled to bend before this Southern spirit, are witnessing its rapid growth with more of sorrow and foreboding than anybody else, and for the reason that they can see more clearly to what end it inevitably tends.

Grave mistakes are being constantly made in dealing with this spirit. The Unionists of the State are too submissive, too prone to shrink from a conflict with their adversaries, and too apt to consider it hopeless. They have already lost vastly by allowing themselves to be put on the defensive, and some of them have even been guilty of the criminal folly of putting in pleas in abatement for their Unionism. They are timid, irresolute, are again what they were in the Spring of 1861, when the rampant and intolerant Democrats, although in an acknowledged minority, pushed the State into revolution. Yet if some bold, adroit politician would put himself at the head of the Union Party, and work earnestly and zealously, the growth of this Southern spirit would be checked, and shortly it would be found what a miserable minority these frothy, noisy promoters of Southern spirit are in. But so long as RIVES, and BARBOUR, and SEGAR, and all the rest sit with closed lips while these blatants brand them as recreants to their State, just so long will men's heads be caved in with bricks for the utterance of political sentiments, and Northern men hindered in business.

There are indications however that these men intend very soon to take up the gauntlet and wage an aggressive war upon their assailants, but I do not feel at liberty to give the facts in my possession, as publicity just now would do more harm than good. Give the Unionists a Press and an organization. I do not fear even the late unprecedented growth of "Southern spirit." E. C.

Politics Again—Timidity of the Unionists—Want of Cohesion—Practical Difficulties—The Call for the National Convention—A Shrewd Move by the Democrats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 28, 1866.

I have been endeavoring in my late letters to give an insight into Virginia politics, considering that to be the principal, if not the only, matter in which the nation at large have any interest, and if I have measurably succeeded in my object, I have shown that while the drift of public *animus* of the State might be much worse, it is far from satisfactory to the patriot.

In my last I particularized, as one perplexity of the political situation, the lately rapid growth of what is aptly called Southern spirit, and I now have another in the timidity of the Union men. Declaring themselves already ruined, bound hand and foot, and under the wheels of the secession juggernaut, they yet shrink from any practical political move whatever, for the illogical reason that it might bring political ruin.

To give an instance, it entered the head of some one of enterprise, the other day, that it might be possible to give some little form and substance—something of the semblance of organization, to the Unionism of the State, through the medium of a Fourth of July dinner, whereat some of the leading conservatives should be gathered, and wherein such toasts should be given, and speeches made as would show our secession mad-caps that the leaven was in their midst. The project seemed feasible, and a committee of leading Union men sat upon it last night, and what was the result? Agreeing in nothing else, they were unanimous that no move must be made now; that they must wait until the Republicans had carried the Northern elections in October and November, and that being done, there might be a possibility of organizing the Union Party of Virginia some time next Winter. In vain was it argued that the growth of Southern spirit was becoming alarmingly rapid, and that something, no matter how little, should be done by Virginians to develop and solidify whatever of political truth there is in the State; these timid gentlemen were obdurate. In December, possibly, we will make a move; we are dead now, and it may injure to do anything at this moment. Thus the whole thing came to naught; afraid of their shadows they could not even attempt a Fourth of July dinner as an initial movement in the organization of the Union Party of the State; and this political timidity, which is the chief characteristic of Virginia Unionism, is a sufficient explanation of its helplessness and rapid decadence. I never yet knew a political battle won by sitting still and lugrubriously asserting that the adversary has the best of you, and if the Virginia Unionists make this sort of tactics succeed, it will be the first instance of the kind on record.

Another and scarcely less fatal error into which the Unionists have fallen is the tenacity with which each man clings to his own opinions, not one of which will he surrender for the sake of party unity and party strength. Every man almost has decided and different convictions upon minor points, and wrangles about them, with an earnestness and zeal which, if displayed against the common enemy, might be productive of good results. JONES and SMITH, both agreeing on the great cardinal doctrines of the Union Party, gabble about such abstraction as the validity of the President's pardons until each declares the other a rebel, and their senseless controversy has and can have no other result than the sowing of the seeds of disintegration in their own ranks. It is of no use to represent to them the folly of such discussions and urge the wisdom of silence; they are so inconveniently independent that they will have and will express their opinions on all the knotty minor points of national polity which have no value whatever—in short, the Union men of Virginia have been overtaken by the same misfortune that demolished the Whig Party of the State, they will drag abstractions into practical politics, and will divide and get angry over these abstractions.

As practical politicians, the Virginia Unionists are the veriest tyros upon earth. They don't comprehend even the rudiments of the science, and, judging from my long and uniform experience among them, I am afraid they never will. JOHN MINOR BOTTS is world-famous as an adept in destroying the party he befriends, but BOTTS is a miracle of political astuteness, in comparison with some in the State. No proposition is plainer or simpler than that the Unionism of the State, to have any strength or respectability, must attach to itself the more conservative element of the Democratic or Secession Party; and yet let any move be suggested that will be conducive to this end, and eight out of ten of the Unionists will start from it with a dismay that is too earnest to be simulated. It was proposed to-day to bestow upon a gentleman in Southern Virginia a mark of confidence, which would at the same time afford him no opportunity to betray the Union Party, even if he were capable of the act, and the thing proposed would attach to the Union Party one of the most powerful and wealthy planting interests of the State. But this move had about it too much of practical value not to be repugnant to the Union Virginia mind, and it was at once objected to.

"Why, this man was a Secessionist, and besides, he can't take the test oath."

Proposer—"He was not an original Secessionist, was always very moderate, and is now as thoroughly Union as any man in the State. As to the test oath, that objection has no practical value, for we are not intending to elect him to any Federal or State office."

U. V. M.—"Oh, we can't think of it. We can't trust any of these men who have been Secessionists."

P.—"Well, if you are never going to trust any of them your party bids fair to be exceedingly select, and nobody except those anxious for the crown of political martyrdom will ever identify themselves with it."

So this well-meaning effort to do a little something towards strengthening the Union element, like everything else of the kind attempted during the last year and a half, bore no fruit except vexation of spirit.

The call for the National Union Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, and the consequent intended action of the Secession Democracy of Virginia, have brought a crisis upon our Unionists, and I am naturally not a little curious and much more anxious to see how it will be met. The call was only published in full in the Richmond papers for the first time this morning, and yet the *Dispatch* and *Examiner* accompanied it with such editorial comments as inculcated the belief that the Convention, like a scrub race, is open for all comers. Both these papers call upon Virginia to send her best men to the Convention, and their idea of Virginia's best men can be filled only by LEE *et al.* These developments make it entirely plain that Virginia Democracy intends to send a set of delegates of their own to the Convention, to the utter ignoring of the Union element of the State. It can be safely asserted that JOHN B. BALDWIN and A. H. H. STUART, the most turbulent, vindictive and intolerant of their present leaders, will be of the number, and it is equally certain that no such men as BARBOUR and CHANDLER will be sent.

Of course, if our Unionists go to work and elect a delegation of true men, these bogus delegates will not be admitted to the Convention, and this adroit and unscrupulous move on the part of our Democracy will be foiled. But will our Unionists do anything of the sort? Judging from their past achievements and recent expressions, they are in danger of allowing this last outrage upon them to pass unchallenged, and simply for want of a little energy and a little cohesion. It is well, however, to remark that efforts have already been inaugurated to wake up the Unionists in the various sections of the State to the vast importance of the crisis that is now upon them, and it is within the range of the possible that the Unionists may send delegates based upon a very respectable popular vote. If this extremely desirable event shall happen, I shall hasten to give the information to the public, in order that the status of the two delegations that will in that event apply for admission to the Convention may be fully understood.

Mr. H. RIVES POLLARD, of the *Examiner*, succeeds to-day in again getting himself bound over to keep the peace, an operation his bellicose propensities compel him to undergo every few months. This time his feud is of an entirely private nature, arising from a family difficulty, with which the general public has no concern whatever. E. C.

KENTUCKY.

The Precise Status of the Robinson-Wilson "Louisville Presbytery"—Its Remarkable "Attitude of Resistance Against Usurpation"—Numerous Prospective Church Cases in Litigation &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 25, 1866.

Since writing you last, Dr. ROBINSON's Presbytery has solemnly declared itself "absolved from all obligation to obey, or in any manner to recognize the acts and ordinances of the General Assembly of 1866, subsequent to the act excluding the Presbytery of Louisville from the House as having any validity or any binding force whatever upon the churches, office-bearers and church members within the bounds of this Presbytery;" that it "will not recognize the jurisdiction of any General Assembly hereafter which recognizes the validity of the revolutionary acts and ordinances of the Assemblies of 1865 and 1866, growing out of the deliverances concerning doctrine, loyalty and freedom;" enjoins upon all the churches, office-bearers and church members within its bounds to recognize and respect its action as authoritative in all contested cases, irrespective of the arbitrary and unconstitutional edicts and revolutionary usurpations of an Assembly controlled by a godless faction of the Church at the North;" "warns the people against the plausible acts of the agents of this arrogant usurpation, who would lure off to the side of power against right;" and advises all friends of "free constitutional, pure non-political Presbyterianism" to be represented in the Conference at St. Louis on the 15th of August "for concerted resistance to these usurpations."

This substance of this Presbytery's final deliverance shows I have not misrepresented the attitude and bearings of its great leader and organ, Dr. STUART ROBINSON and his Free Christian Commonwealth.

His church and congregation are wofully split up. A majority of his church session no longer recognizing his Presbytery—no longer recognizing him as their pastor. But a majority of his congregation, and, I believe, of the church Trustees, are with him, and will try to keep the church property. So we shall have another church case, beside countless more in prospect, in Chancery and the Court of Appeals, and before the next General Assembly.

Dr. ROBINSON's "secular" exponent and counterpart and reproducer of his "great speeches" and deliverances in and out of the pulpit, is the Louisville *Courier*, which virtually upholds the Doctor's secession doctrine of "free, sovereign and independent Presbyteries," as it still does the "Democratic" doctrine of "States Rights," and sustains his party of "Constitutional Presbyterians" in the Church as it does "the Democratic party," "the only constitutional party, and the only party which can save the country from the savage and relentless rule of Radicalism." PONTIAC.

P. S.—To-day's *Journal*, indulging in the "Democratic" slang against Mr. RAYMOND's Congressional course, says: "He speaks on one side and votes on the other. Which are honest, his speeches or his votes?" The *Journal*, with all its acknowledged ability, so long notorious for often speaking on all sides of all public questions, and often so in the same issue, should be one of the last papers in the country to question the political consistency or honesty of Mr. RAYMOND or any other eminent friend of the Union. PONTIAC.

THE DEERING FARM.—We did not expect any further to write about the late wholesale murderer, ANTOINE PROBST. Nobody supposed, we opine, that the farm buildings would ever again be inhabited. A man named J. S. BRIGGS, however, became their tenant shortly after the eight murders had been done there. Yesterday morning, BRIGGS found a pair of boots upon the place, in a ditch near the house, still bearing the marks of blood. When arrested, PROBST wore the boots taken from the murdered CHRISTOPHER DEERING. They might have been used in evidence at PROBST's trial, had they been present. They are useless now.—*Philadelphia North American, June 30.*

THE WEST.

ILLINOIS.

Political Affairs—Express Matters—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 25, 1866.

The political waters begin to be stirred a little. The Congressional nominations are exciting some attention, and men are moving with a view of taking the places of the present incumbents in some of the districts. In this District Mr. BRETANO, one of the editors of the *Staats Zeitung*, is endeavoring to make head for the nomination as against Long JOHN WENTWORTH. He is a man of some talents, but would make a poor substitute for our present member. Being a German radical, he relies upon that element for success. In the second District, Mr. FARNSWORTH is meeting with much opposition, and I shall not be surprised if he is left out. Hon. ALLEN C. FULLER, of Boone County, late Adjutant-General of the State, is a formidable competitor. Mr. WASHBURNE is already nominated. In the other districts there is but little said as yet, and the chances are that the present delegation will be retained, at least so far as the nomination is concerned. I shall expect the loss of one or two from the Union ranks, if the Democrats get into anything like a compact organization again. For "member at large," as our fourteenth member is termed—he having no district—Gen. LOGAN is named. It is supposed, however, that he is looking higher, and that he will be a competitor for Mr. TRUMBULL's seat in the Senate. Mr. WASHBURNE is also named in this connection; but I incline to the opinion that the people of Illinois are too well satisfied with Mr. TRUMBULL to dispense with his services; although Gen. LOGAN stands high with the Union masses, who are prepared to give him almost anything he asks. But just at this juncture it is part of wisdom to keep our experienced men in our National Legislature.

In Wisconsin there will doubtless be a Howe and a Doolittle Party or faction in the Republican ranks. But Mr. HOWE has undoubtedly the main body of the party with him in his radicalism. This is the present indication; but what changes may come we cannot now foresee. In Iowa several changes will be made in the material of the delegation, but it is considered certain that the Republicans will carry all the districts; and there is doubt expressed only in regard to one, in which the candidate was elected last time by the soldiers' vote.

The recent movements of the express companies, consolidations, &c., with the exposition of large profits, have raised the query—why do not the railroad companies keep this business in their own hands? So far as profits are concerned, it appears to be the cream of the transportation business, and to make up for the loss of it, the railroads impose such outrageous tariffs upon ordinary freight and passengers as to call down upon them curses loud and deep. It appears to me that railroad managers do not show their usual shrewdness in this thing; or perhaps it may be that the managers are interested in the Express Companies, and make their money there at the expense of the railroad stockholders. The ten million surplus which one company is reported to have had on hand, in addition to its heavy annual dividends, is sufficient to suggest to the railroad stockholders to look into the matter at the next election of officers. For so great and onerous are the burdens imposed upon the people of the West by the exorbitant freight and passenger charges, that they are seeking every possible means of avoiding the necessity of patronizing the roads. Let them take the express business in their own hands, and they would make larger dividends, and at the same time be able to remove some of the burdens from the people.

In close connection with this subject is the contemplated La Salle and Mississippi Canal, of which a survey has already been made. This is intended to afford cheap transportation for a considerable portion of Northern Illinois, using the Rock River a portion of the way, and eventually finding a Northwestern outlet in Lake Michigan. The West will sooner or later accomplish its objects in this matter, and have a ship canal around Niagara Falls too. This latter may be delayed, but the star of empire is taking up its abode in the Mississippi Valley, and before many years the political power of the country will be under Western control. In the meantime there is an increasing disposition to cultivate the Southern route and reach tidewater at New-Orleans. The only thing that can prevent these results will be an amelioration of the railroad charges. Not only railroad stockholders, but Eastern manufacturers are largely interested in lessening the enormous cost of transportation. If it is not done, the West will be driven to a competition with the East. Manufactories of all kinds are already rapidly increasing, and it has been shown by official statistics that capital vested in these enterprises is more productive in the West then in any other section of the country.

The police, on Saturday night, made a raid upon the concert saloons and captured over one hundred inmates, and gave them a lodging and a Sabbath in the calaboose. The authorities are also engaged in breaking up the gift concerts with which our city has abounded for the past year. The Supreme Court of the State has declared them illegal. The Canadian residents of Chicago, who volunteered to save their native province from being overrun by the bloody Fenians, are returning. They were received with all the honors at Toronto. The Fenian excitement has all died out here. The headquarters are deserted, and the head centres are in the clutches of the law. The editorial fraternity of Wisconsin, which have been holding their annual State Convention at Janesville, paid our city a visit on Friday and Saturday, and were received with all the honors. We have also had a visit from Philadelphia firemen, who were the guests of our Department. We are anticipating a municipal visit from Cincinnati the present week. Intoxicating liquors have suffered largely within the past four weeks, as we have had within that time at least as many public drunks. The Sharpshooting Gunners, however, took the lead in the bibulous indulgence. Our Courts continue to grant divorces with great rapidity, and for all kinds of causes. We are getting a bad reputation in this regard, but I suppose it is profitable business for the Judges and lawyers. The water in Lake Michigan is, and has been for some time past, unusually low, creating a necessity for dredging our harbor. The stone masons of this city are on a strike for nine hours as a day's work, which is resisted by the employers. Building, which is dependent upon stone work, is consequently at a standstill. The Southern Michigan Road is building an immense passenger depot, occupying an entire block, bounded by Van Buren, Sherman, Harrison and Griswold streets. The weather is very warm. Business is generally good, but not over active. Moneys is plenty, though on account of the speculative spirit which prevails, interest is high.

KANSAS.

Inspection of the Union Pacific Railway—Condition of the Road—Sheep, Lands, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, June 23, 1866.

The Commissioners for inspecting the Union Pacific Railway having arrived, and your correspondent having received an invitation to accompany the party who were going over the road on the tour, we left Leavenworth at 8 A. M. on the 20th, in one of the elegantly furnished Union Pacific cars for Lawrence, where the party was to meet the train from Wyandott. The road from Leavenworth, after running a distance of five miles on the western bank of the Missouri River, turns westward, and running across the country till it meets the State Road, runs parallel with that road to Lawrence, Kansas. The great haste in which the Leavenworth branch of the Union Pacific Road was completed has been such that it is, without exception, the most dangerous route in the country—a speed of ten miles an hour being all that can be, with any degree of safety, attained upon this branch. The grades are unusually steep and the curves dangerous, while the track is scarcely fastened. Rain-storms, of which there have been an unusual number, wash the track so that it is only with great difficulty and immense danger a train can be run. The road is very rough and extremely unpleasant and uncomfortable to passengers, so much so that a railway insurance policy cannot be obtained on it, and passengers refuse to travel after dark, many of them preferring the slow old-time stages after one trip on this branch. After a slow and tedious journey of three hours and twenty minutes we arrived at North Lawrence, or Jefferson City, as it is now known—a distance of 34 miles. The town has sprung up since the completion of the railroad to Lawrence, and now numbers a population of 2,000 and upward.

This town being the junction of the branch and main line, we changed cars and proceeded, over a much better road, through one of the finest valleys in America, to Topeka, the capital of Kansas, a distance of sixty miles from Leavenworth. The Kansas Valley, the most beautiful in the Western country, is beyond all description, as the slopes and hills, bottoms and table lands, are so varied as to be classed among the beauties of Nature, and that is all that can be said. For fertility it cannot be surpassed, and the many fields of wheat, rye and corn added a magnificence to the already charmed eye of the traveler, that kept him in constant wonder at the wealth of a country so little known. Arriving at Topeka we were soon landed at the capital, but failed to accomplish the object of our search—a good meal. It is the most and only remarkable thing that strikes every traveler in this country—the absence of good hotels and accommodations. It is surprising that with all the energy, capital and talent in Kansas, none can be found to start and conduct a first-class hotel. There is none in the State. You go to the "Planters'" in Leavenworth, and your food consists of one meal—*dinner;* they have nothing for breakfast or supper, except bread and butter, tea and coffee, and this is so all over Kansas and the Far West. In Topeka there are no hotels. There are two houses here which attempt to rank as such, but fail in arriving at a standard of more than a fourth-class house East. Leaving Topeka, we were gliding along on the new forty miles of road that was to be inspected for acceptance. The road running up the Karo Valley through the Pottawatamie Indian Reservation opens one of the best prairie bottoms in the West. We were soon at the terminus of the route, where a little town called Wamega, signifying "The End," was just started. Town lots and shares were readily disposed of, and, well pleased with our journey on the main branch and the two new sections, the locomotive was turned and the train started on its return. Arriving at Topeka again, an unusual number of passengers were found anxiously awaiting the arrival of our train. They were nearly all males, and, from their conversation and positions I discovered them to be Republican politicians. Some were happy, and their countenances beamed with joy; they had evidently been successful. Other cadaverous-looking individuals, with long faces, were displeased with their journey, and others were making up their slates for the coming Convention. The occasion of this assemblage was the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, who had invited the leading men of their party to meet and consult with them in regard to the propriety of calling a State Convention. The political campaign in Kansas being a biennial one, there are necessarily many changes during that time; it is next to impossible to tell how men stand on the leading questions, unless a conference of this kind is indulged in. The Committee, of which Hon. SIDNEY CLARK, M. C., is Chairman, met and invited a free expression of the views of those assembled. The Radicals—those of the extreme class—opened their batteries and desired a call that would exclude all who were not of their school; and after a debate of an hour, in which none of the other parties took any interest, the Committee retired for deliberation, when it was discovered that the Radicals not only had not their way in the debate, but could not carry their measures in the Committee, as there was a majority against them and in favor of such a call as would unite the party, and a Convention that would afford time for the mature deliberation of all the important questions now before the country. The Convention meets upon the 5th of August, when a stormy time will be had, which will probably result in the call of another Convention that will divide the Republican party in this State, but secure no chance for the Democracy as they are not only weak but disorganized. As the matter now stands, S. J. CRAWFORD, the present Governor will be renominated; Ex-Gov. TOM OSBORN will be the member of Congress, while the balance of the ticket will be divided between the Republicans and Democrats to insure a complete and successful fusion. Matters are decidedly mixed, and to a man up a tree it looks very pleasant.

There has been more sheep brought into Kansas this year than in any two heretofore, and a party in your State is about starting with 5,000 more. Kansas is one of the best stock-raising countries in America; upwards of 120,000 acres of land have been disposed of to actual settlers since the 10th day of May, while a purchase of 10,000 acres has just been concluded for the purpose of establishing a colony from Ohio settling here. No State can offer better inducements to the agriculturist than Kansas, as a comfortable home and a rich farm in a good locality, with the benefits of free schools, churches and good markets, can be procured here for about $2,000. FRONTIER.

FROM THE RED RIVER.

One Thousand Carts on the Way—Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Furs—Production of Grain in the Red River Settlements.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, June 25.

We had the pleasure of meeting, yesterday, Dr. J. SCHULTZ, editor of the Fort Geary *Nor'-Wester*, who came down from the Red River Settlement in eight days. Dr. W. R. BOWN, a former citizen of St. Paul, also arrived home yesterday. These gentlemen are the *avant couriers* of the Red River Ox Brigade, which is composed of over one thousand carts, loaded with more than $100,000 worth of furs, now on the way to St. Paul. Mr. SCHULTZ estimates the amount of furs to be more than usual, and thinks they will net at least one hundred thousand dollars, not including those sold by the Hudson Bay Company. Some of the carts came down to Georgetown, loaded, and returned back. Nearly all the carts will stop this season at Big Lake, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad. The day before Dr. SCHULTZ left, about 240 Sioux Indians came into the settlement on a friendly visit. This side the settlement the Doctor met a war party of the Chippewas in search of the Sioux—not the main body, but a few families living near the line. Gov. MCTAVISH had arrived home, and was in attendance on the annual council of the Hudson Bay Company, at the Norway House. The latest reports are that the Saskatchewan gold mines were paying about $8 per day with a rocker, and parties were starting to them every day. Exploring parties have also left the settlement for Rainy Lake, where it is reported discoveries of rich gold bearing quartz have been made. Rainy Lake is only about a day's journey from Vermilion Lake.

Dr. SCHULTZ reports that the cattle disease is supposed to be infecting the buffalo on the plains, many animals being found dead, and no marks of any kind indicating the cause of death. At Pembina there was a drove of seventy head of cattle belonging to parties there. The day before his arrival seven died, after three days' illness, and the next day five more. The first symptoms are followed by death in three days. This is probably the same disease that is spreading through Europe, and it is hoped this timely warning to Minnesota farmers may be the means of checking the progress of the disease in this quarter.

By the way, as Mr. NEWTON does not believe we have raised forty-eight bushels of wheat to the acre in Minnesota, we take infinite pleasure in telling him and his mutton-headed statistical clerk who gets up the monthly report, that sixty bushels of Spring wheat is but an ordinary yield at Red River Settlement, and on the McKenzie River the yield of barley exceeds any other section of country in the world. By looking at the map he will find Red River Settlement is 500 miles north of St. Paul, and Fort Stephens, on McKenzie River, is far beyond Red River.

A RAID ON HORSE THIEVES.

Great Excitement in Wright County, Minn.—A Den of Horse Thieves Broken Up.

Correspondence St. Paul Press, June 26.

The quiet little village of Clearwater was the scene of quite an excitement on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th inst., a den of horse thieves being broken up, and horses and wagons recovered. The week previous a span of horses had been stolen from Dr. WAKEFIELD, of Monticello, and no traces whatever of the course taken by the thieves could be found. A reward was offered for their recovery, diligent search was made, but with the prospect of but little or no success. On Sunday night, the 17th, a wagon was stolen from the premises of Mr. EATON, of Clearwater, and the next morning its tracks were found on the road to Fairhaven. A party of two or three went in search of the wagon, feeling confident of success, as it was quite easy to track. During the forenoon the wagon was discovered concealed in the bushes about four miles west of Clearwater. Some blankets were lying underneath, and the discoverers, fearing the thieves might be concealed in them, fired a shot near them, but no thieves were there. The party returned, and in the afternoon a party of ten well armed men went out after the wagon, and to make further search.

Suddenly two men broke cover, each on a fine bay horse, riding rapidly away. A shot was fired at them, but did not take affect, and they soon disappeared in the thick brush. The party returned with the wagon, and on the day following renewed search was made, and the horses stolen from Dr. WAKEFIELD were found concealed in a thick brush under a hill-side, and had evidently been without food or care since the day before. A scythe was found, and the marshes had been mowed to quite an extent, indicating that the thieves had used the place as a resort for some time, as also the grass had grown in some places almost sufficiently for a second cutting. A full assortment of camping utensils were found; also flour, sugar, salt, a razor and a revolver. The place of concealment was in a thick, bushy, out-of-the-way place, seldom visited by man, and a fit resort for a den of thieves. The party returned triumphantly, and a happier man we seldom see than was Dr. WAKEFIELD, on the recovery of his horses.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

THE ALBERT N'YANZA, GREAT BASIN OF THE NILE, AND EXPLORATIONS OF THE NILE SOURCES. By SAMUEL WHITE BAKER. With Maps, Illustrations and Portraits. London: MACMILAN & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Americans have shared the perils and glories of Arctic explorations, but thus far Englishmen have substantially enjoyed a monopoly of expeditions into Africa, having for their object the solution of that problem which has for so many ages defied all attempts to bring it to a final analysis—the discovery of the sources of he Nile. The publication of the results of the explorations of BRUCE, whose investigations developed the sources of the Blue Nile, and more recently the accounts of the expeditions by SPEKE and GRANT, who won the Victoria source of the Great White Nile, have kept alive and intensified the interest felt in this vexed question. And now we have still another volume, in which SAMUEL WHITE BAKER gives an account of his explorations, which he claims resulted in the discovery of the great reservoir of the equatorial waters, the Albert Nyanza, from which the river issues as the entire White Nile. From the account which Mr. BAKER incidentally gives of himself we gather that he is a wealthy Englishman whose enthusiasm was kindled and ambition excited by the reports of the earlier expedition of GRANT and SPEKE to emulate their achievements, and, if possible, to complete their discoveries by researches of his own. Satisfied that the movements of other explorers had been thwarted and their purposes defeated by the numerous retinue with which they had started upon their journeys, he determined to allow as little opportunity as possible for divided counsels, and therefore set out upon his expedition with no companion except his wife. It would seem as if the necessity of caring for a woman under circumstances of such danger, privation and suffering, must of itself defeat an enterprise like that which Mr. BAKER had in hand. He had himself from his youth been inured to hardships and endurance in wild sports in tropical climates, and was therefore fitted to dare them again. He also knew the perils which he must encounter, and represented them to his wife in as vivid colors as he knew how to do, but the more thoroughly she became acquainted with the dangers to which her husband was to expose himself, so much the more was she determined that she would share them with him, and the result proved that she had not overcalculated her own powers of endurance. More than once her quickness of perception and her womanly tact enabled her to act at the critical moment, and with such decision that her husband was saved from conflicts with the savages, in which his own life might have been sacrificed. Thus, instead of obstructing his mission, it might justly be said that she contributed essentially to its success.

In March, 1861, Mr. BAKER commenced his expedition to discover the sources of the Nile, with the hope of meeting the East African Expedition of Captains SPEKE and GRANT, that had been sent by the English Government, *viâ* Zanzibar, for the same great purpose. He trusted, he tells us, "in the guidance of a Divine Providence and the good fortune that sometimes attends a tenacity of purpose." On April 15 of the year named, he sailed up the Nile from Cairo, crossed the Nubian Desert from Korosko, thus cutting off the western bend of the Nile, and in seven days' forced camel march again reached the River at Abou Hamed. Eight days' march along the Nile brought him to Berber, an important town on the regular caravan route between Cairo and Khartoum. This slight advance satisfied him that he could accomplish nothing in the interior of Africa without a knowledge of the Arabic, so he concluded to prepare himself thoroughly for his work by devoting himself to the study of the language, while spending a year in examining the Nile tributaries from the southeast as far as the Blue Nile, which river he hoped ultimately to descend as far as Khartoum. This purpose he ultimately accomplished, arriving at the city named on June 11, 1862. How the place was governed Mr. BAKER thus describes:

"The Turk never improves. There is an Arab proverb that 'the grass never grows in the foot-print of a Turk,' and nothing can be more aptly expressive of the character of the nation than this simple adage. Misgovernment, monopoly, extortion and oppression are the certain accompaniments of Turkish administration. At a great distance from all civilization, and separated from Lower Egypt by the Nubian deserts, Khartoum affords a wide field for the development of Egyptian official character. Every official plunders; the Governor-General extorts from all sides; he fills his private pockets by throwing every conceivable obstacle in the way of progress, and embarrasses every commercial movement in order to extort bribes from individuals. Following the general rule of his predecessor, a new Governor upon arrival exhibits a spasmodic energy. Attended by cavasses and soldiers, he rides through every street of Khartoum, abusing the underlings for past neglect, ordering the streets to be swept and the town to be thoroughly cleansed; he visits the market-place, examines the quality of the bread at the bakers' stalls, and the meat at the butchers'. He tests the accuracy of the weights and scales; fines and imprisons the impostors, and institutes a complete reform, concluding his sanitary and philanthropic arrangements by the imposition of some local taxes. The town is comparatively sweet; the bread is of fair weight and size, and the new Governor, like a new broom, has swept all clean. A few weeks glide away, and the nose again recalls the savory old times when streets were never swept, and filth once more reigns paramount. The town relapses into its former state, again the false weights usurp the place of honest measures, and the only permanent and visible sign of the new administration is the *local tax.*"

Some interesting glimpses are given us in this connection of the iniquitous practices of the White Nile slave-traders. These rascals naturally discourage, and if possible thwart, all attempts by Europeans to penetrate the districts where they carry on their villainous traffic, and Mr. BAKER found that they were throwing obstacles in his way, but he quietly remarks that he "enjoys a real difficulty," and he therefore steadily pursued his preparations. After providing himself with all the official documents he regarded as necessary, he engaged three vessels, including two large noggors, or sailing barges, and a decked vessel, known as a diahbiah. Beside he engaged forty-five armed men as escort, forty men as sailors, making the total strength of his party, including servants, ninety-six. He clothed all his men in uniform, had them armed with double-barreled guns and rifles, and took all the precautions possible by registering their names at the public Divan before starting, to make them understand that they would be held to a rigid accountability for any infidelity. All kinds of difficulties had to be overcome in actually starting, but on Dec. 18 1862, the expedition finally set sail up the White Nile. Gondokoro was reached Feb. 2. This six weeks' voyaging was marked by frequent interesting incidents, the most important of which were the death of JOHANN SCHMIDT, his carpenter, from consumption, and the killing in a buffalo hunt of SALI ACHMET, one of Mr. BAKER's most reliable men. In connection with the account of the burial of ACHMET, we have this description of Arab graves:

"The graves of the Arabs are an improvement upon those of Europeans. What poor person who cannot afford a vault has not felt a pang as the clod fell upon the coffin of his relative? The Arabs avoid this. Although there is no coffin, the rude earth does not rest upon the body. The hole being dug similar in shape to an European grave, an extra trench is formed at the bottom of the grave about a foot wide. The body is laid upon its side within this trench, and covered by bricks made of clay, which are laid across; thus the body is contained within a narrow vault. Mud is then smeared over the hastily made bricks, and nothing is visible, the tomb being made level with the bottom of the large grave. This is filled up with earth, which, resting on the brick covering of the trench, cannot press upon the body."

Here is an account of the characteristics of the Kytch tribe, through whose territory Mr. BAKER passed. The illustrations, accompanying the letter-press, make the male members of the tribe look very like our Andersonville prisoners:

"The Chief of this tribe (the Kytch) wore a leopard-skin across his shoulders, and a skull-cap of white beads, with a crest of white ostrich-feathers; but the mantle was merely slung over his shoulders, and all other parts of his person were naked. His daughter was the best-looking girl that I have seen among the blacks; she was about sixteen. Her clothing consisted of a little piece of dressed hide about a foot wide slung across her shoulders, all other parts being exposed. All the girls of this country wear merely a circlet of little iron-jingling ornaments around their waists. They came in numbers, bringing small bundles of wood to exchange for a few handfuls of corn. Most of the men are tall, but wretchedly thin; the children are mere skeletons, and the entire tribe appears thoroughly starved. The language is that of the Dinka. The Chief carried a curious tobacco-box—an iron spike about two feet long, with a hollow socket, bound with iguana skin. This served for either tobacco-box, club or dagger. Throughout the whole of this marshy country it is curious to observe the number of white ant-hills standing above the water in the marshes. These Babel towers save their inmates from the deluge. Working during the dry season, the white ants carry their hills to so great a height (about ten feet) that they can live securely in the upper stories during the floods. The whole day we are beset by crowds of starving people, bringing small gourd shells to receive the expected corn. The people of this tribe are mere apes, trusting entirely to the productions of nature for their subsistence. They will spend hours in digging out field-mice from their burrows, as we should for rabbits. They are the most pitiable set of savages that can be imagined. So emaciated that they have no visible posteriors, they look as though they had been planed off, and their long thin legs and arms give them a peculiar gnat-like appearance."

At Gondokoro Mr. BAKER's troubles really commenced. The hostility and opposition of the traders to his mission became more intense, and through their machinations a mutiny finally broke out among his men. As this incident first developed Mrs. BAKER's decision of character and quickness in acting, we give a passage from the account of the affair. Mr. BAKER, after narrating the manner in which the outbreak occurred, says:

"I was determined not to be done, and to insist upon the punishment of the ringleader. I accordingly went toward him with the intention of seizing him; but he, being backed by upward of forty men, had the impertinence to attack me, rushing forward with a fury that was ridiculous. To stop his blow, and to knock him into the middle of the crowd, was not difficult; and after a rapid repetition of the dose, I disabled him, and seizing him by the throat I called to my vakeel SAATI for a rope to bind him, but in an instant I had a crowd of men upon me to rescue their leader. How the affair would have ended I cannot say; but as the scene lay within ten yards of my boat, my wife, who was ill with fever in the cabin, witnessed the whole affray, and seeing me surrounded, she rushed out, and in a few minutes she was in the middle of the crowd, who at that time were endeavoring to rescue my prisoner. Her sudden appearance had a curious effect, and calling upon several of the least mutinous to assist, she very pluckily made her way up to me. Seizing the opportunity of an indecision that was for the moment evinced by the crowd, I shouted to the drummer-boy to beat the drum. In an instant the drum beat, and at the top of my voice I ordered the men to "fall in." It is curious how mechanically an order is obeyed if given at the right moment, even in the midst of mutiny. Two-thirds of the men fell in, and formed in line, while the remainder retreated with the ringleader, ESSUR, whom they led away, declaring that he was badly hurt. The affair ended in my insisting upon all forming in line, and upon the ringleader being brought forward. In this critical moment Mrs. BAKER, with great tact, came forward and implored me to forgive him if he kissed my hand and begged for pardon. This compromise completely won the men, who, although a few minutes before in open mutiny, now called upon their ringleader ESSUR to apologize, and that all would be right. I made them rather a bitter speech and dismissed them."

Meanwhile rumors had begun to reach the explorers that GRANT and SPEKE were some miles further up the river and these reports were finally verified on Feb. 15, in a manner which is thus described:

"Suddenly, on the 15th February, I heard the rattle of musketry at a great distance, and a dropping fire from the South. To give an idea of the moment I must extract *verbatim* from my journal as written at the time. 'Guns firing in the distance; DEBONO's ivory porters arriving, for whom I have waited. My men rushed madly to my boat, with the report that two white men were with them who had come from the *sea!* Could they be SPEKE and GRANT? Off I ran, and soon met them in reality; hurrah for old England! they had come from the Victoria N'yanza, from which the Nile springs and the mystery of ages solved. With my pleasure of meeting them is the one disappointment, that I had not met them further on the road in my search for them; however, the satisfaction is, that my previous arrangements had been such as would have insured my finding them had they been in a fix. My projected route would have brought me *vis-à-vis* with them, as they had come from the lake by the course I had proposed to take. All my men perfectly mad with excitement, firing salutes as usual with ball cartridge, they shot one of my donkeys, a melancholy sacrifice as an offering at the completion of this geographical discovery.' When I first met them they were walking along the bank of the river toward my boats. At a distance of about a hundred yards I recognised my old friend SPEKE, and with my heart beating with joy, I took off my hat and gave a welcome hurrah as I ran toward him. For the moment he did not recognise me; ten years' growth of beard and moustache had worked a change; and as I was totally unexpected, my sudden appearance in the centre of Africa appeared to him incredible. I hardly required an introduction to his companion, as we felt already acquainted, and after the transports of this happy meeting we walked together to my diahbiah; my men surrounding us with smoke and noise by keeping up an unremitting fire of musketry the whole way. We were shortly seated on deck under the awning, and such rough fare as could be hastily prepared was set before these two ragged, careworn specimens of African travel, whom I looked upon with feelings of pride as my own countrymen. As a good ship arrives in harbor, battered and torn by a long and stormy voyage, yet sound in her frame and seaworthy to the last, so both these gallant travelers arrived in Gondokoro. SPEKE appeared the more worn of the two; he was excessively lean, but in reality he was in good tough condition; he had walked the whole way from Zanzibar, never having once ridden during that wearying march. GRANT was in honorable rags, his bare knees projecting through the remnants of trowsers that were an exhibition of rough industry in tailor's work. He was looking tired and feverish, but both men had a fire in the eye that showed the spirit that had led them through. They wished to leave Gondokoro as soon as possible, *en route* for England, but delayed their departure until the moon should be in a position for an observation determining the longitude. My boats were fortunately engaged by me for five months; thus SPEKE and GRANT could take charge of them to Khartoum."

At first Mr. BAKER thought that SPEKE and GRANT must have fully completed the mission which they had in view when they left England, but conversation with them proved that they had been unsuccessful in reaching the large Lake Luta N'zige, which they regarded as the second source of the Nile, but which a war then in progress between tribes in the country intervening between it and the Victoria N'yanza had completely prevented their visiting. SPEKE and GRANT urged Mr. BAKER to prosecute his explorations to this lake, and placed at his disposal maps, beside giving him as explicit and positive instructions and as full advice as it was possible to do. To reach the Luta N'zige then became the object of his ambition, and the story of the hardships and sufferings he and his wife endured in carrying out this purpose, make up one of the most romantic and absorbingly interesting records of modern adventure and exploration. Constant mutinies among his men reduced his force to a mere fraction of its original strength, and Mr. BAKER was obliged, from time to time, to pick up such assistance as he could find among the tribes through which he happened to be passing; then he had to contend constantly against the active hostility of the traders, whom he at last succeeded in reconciling by convincing them that he was after neither ivory nor slaves, and that he was not acting as a British spy upon their operations; then the native tribes themselves practiced all kinds of deceit to prevent him from pushing forward. And finally, to crown all his misfortunes, his wife at last sustained a severe sunstroke, from the effects of which she lay insensible a week; and all this time inevitable necessity compelled the explorer to push on, carrying her as he best could, with the aid of the natives. A violent attack of brain fever supervened when the immediate effects of the sunstroke had been somewhat alleviated, and for weeks Mr. BAKER was compelled to nurse his wife with the tenderest care. The passages describing his experiences during these trying times are the most touching in the record of his explorations. Notwithstanding this severe trial, Mr. BAKER pushed ahead through all hindrances and over all obstacles, until March 14, 1864, he realized his dreams, and at last looked upon the Luta N'zige, or the Mwootan N'zige, as the natives in the vicinity called it. This consummation of his hopes Mr. BAKER thus describes:

"That night I hardly slept. For years I had striven to reach the 'source of the Nile.' In my nightly dreams during that arduous voyage I had always failed, but after so much hard work and perseverance the cup was at my lips, and I was to *drink* at the mysterious fountain before another sun should set—at that great reservoir of Nature that ever since creation had baffled all discovery. I had hoped and prayed, and striven through all kinds of difficulties, in sickness, starvation and fatigue, to reach that hidden source; and when it had appeared impossible, we had both determined to die upon the road rather than return defeated. Was it possible that it was so near, and that to-morrow we could say, 'the work is accomplished?'

"The 14th March. The sun had not risen when I was spurring my ox after my guide, who having been promised a double handful of beads on arrival at the lake, had caught the enthusiasm of the moment. The day broke beautifully clear, and having crossed a deep valley between the hills, we toiled up the opposite slope. I hurried to the summit. The glory of our prize burst suddenly upon me! There, like a sea of quicksilver, lay far beneath the grand expanse of water—a boundless sea-horizon on the south and southwest, glittering in the noon-day sun; and in the west at fifty or sixty miles distance blue mountains rose from the bosom of the lake to a height of about seven thousand feet above its level. It is impossible to describe the triumph of that moment; here was the reward for all our labor—for the years of tenacity with which we had toiled through Africa. England had won the sources of the Nile! Long before I reached this spot, I had arranged to give three cheers with all our men in English style in honor of the discovery, but now that I looked down upon the great inland sea, lying nestled in the very heart of Africa, and thought how vainly mankind had sought these sources throughout so many ages, and reflected that I had been the humble instrument permitted to unravel this portion of the great mystery, when so many greater than I had failed, I felt too serious to vent my feelings in vain cheers for victory, and I sincerely thanked God for having guided and supported us through all dangers to the good end. I was about 1,500 feet above the lake, and I looked down from the steep granite cliff upon these welcome waters—upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt, and brought fertility where all was wilderness—upon that great source so long hidden from mankind; that source of beauty and of blessings to millions of human beings; and as one of the greatest objects in nature, I determined to honor it with a great name. As an imperishable memorial of one loved and mourned by our gracious Queen, deplored by every Englishman, I called this great lake 'The Albert N'yanza.' The Victoria and the Albert Lakes are the sources of the Nile. The zigzag path to descend to the lake was so steep and dangerous that we were forced to leave our oxen with a guide, who was to take them to Wagungo and wait for our arrival. We commenced the descent of the steep pass on foot. I led the way, grasping a stout bamboo. My wife in extreme weakness tottered down the pass, supporting herself upon my shoulder, and stopping to rest every twenty paces. After a toilsome descent of about two hours, weak with years of fever, but for the moment strengthened by success, we gained the level plain below the cliff. A walk of about a mile through flat, sandy meadows of fine turf interspersed with trees and bush, brought us to the water's edge. The waves were rolling upon a white pebbly beach. I rushed into the lake, and, thirsty with heat and fatigue, with a heart full of gratitude, I drank deeply from the sources of the Nile. * * * * My men were perfectly astounded at the appearance of the lake. The journey had been so long, and 'hope deferred' had so completely sickened their hearts, that they had long since disbelieved in the existence of the lake, and they were persuaded that I was leading them to the sea. They now looked at the lake with amazement; two of them had already seen the sea at Alexandria, and they unhesitatingly declared that this was the sea, but that it was not salt."

For ten or twelve days Mr. BAKER coasted along the eastern shore of this great inland sea, and then only completed a fraction of its vast circumference. Near its borders he discovered several magnificent waterfalls, almost rivaling Niagara in sublimity. But we need not follow him in his description of these natural wonders, or in his interesting account of the native tribes living upon the borders of the lake, who mainly supported themselves by fishing. This complete consummation of their highest hopes so cheered Mr. and Mrs. BAKER, (both of whom, by the way, had suffered from repeated and violent attacks of malarial fever,) that they left the lake with their health decidedly improving. The vicissitudes of their return journey to Gondokoro were but little less severe than those which marked their advance from that point; but in March, 1865, they arrived there again after two years' absence, and had the satisfaction of finding that they had long since been given up as dead. Five years covered the entire absence of the travelers from their homes, and the summary of what was accomplished during that time is thus given by Mr. BAKER:

"The Nile, cleared of its mystery, resolves itself into comparative simplicity. The actual basin of the Nile is included between about 22° and 39° east longitude, and from 3° south to 18° north latitude. The drainage of that vast area is monopolized by the Egyptian river. The Victoria and Albert lakes, the two great equatorial reservoirs, are the recipients of all affluents south of the equator—the Albert Lake being the grand reservoir in which are concentrated the entire waters from the south, in addition to tributaries from the Blue Mountains, from the north of the equator. The Albert N'yanza is the great basin of the Nile; the distinction between that and the Victoria N'yanza is that the Victoria is a reservoir, receiving the eastern affluents, and it becomes the starting-point or the most elevated *source* at the point where the river issues from it at the Ripon Falls; the Albert is a reservoir, not only receiving the western and southern affluents direct from the Blue Mountains, but it also receives the supply from the Victoria and from the entire equatorial Nile basin. The Nile, as it issues from the Albert N'yanza, is the *entire* Nile; prior to its birth from the Albert Lake it is *not* the entire Nile. A glance at the map will at once exemplify the relative value of the two great lakes. The Victoria gathers all the waters on the eastern side and sheds them into the northern extremity of the Albert, while the latter, from its character and position, is the direct channel of the Nile, that receives all waters that belong to the equatorial Nile basin. Thus, the Victoria is the first *source*, but from the Albert the river issues at once as the great White Nile. It is not my intention to claim a higher value for my discovery than is justly due, neither would I diminish in any way the lustre of the achievments of SPEKE and GRANT. It has ever been my object to confirm and support their discoveries, and to add my voice to the chorus of praise they have so justly merited. A great geographical fact has, through our joint labors, been most thoroughly established, by the discovery of the sources of the Nile. I lay down upon the map exactly what I saw, and what I gathered from information afforded by the natives most carefully examined. My exploration confirms all that was asserted by SPEKE and GRANT; they traced the country from Zanzibar to the northern watershed of Africa, commencing at about 3 degrees south latitude, at the southern extremity of the Victoria N'yanza. They subsequently determined the river at the Ripon Falls, flowing from that lake, to be the highest source of the Nile. They had a perfect right to arrive at this conclusion from the data then offered. They traced the river for a considerable distance to Karumna Falls, in north latitude 2° 15', and they subsequently met the Nile in 3° 32' north latitude. They had heard that it flowed into the Luta Nige, and that it issued from it; thus they were correct in all their investigations, which my discoveries have confirmed. Their general description of the country was perfect, but not having visited the lake heard of as Luta N'zige, they could not possibly have been aware of the vast importance of that great reservoir in the Nile system. The task of exploring that extraordinary feature having been accomplished, the geographical question of the sources of the Nile is explained."

When the subject matter of a book is so interesting as in this case, criticism upon style and other subordinate points would be out of place. As a literary work it may, however, be said that it hardly deserves the indiscriminate eulogy it has received from the English reviewers. Mr BAKER tells his story just as a writer might be expected to do who had never before made a book. The most serious fault of the narrative is, that while in some parts the author is unnecessarily accurate in giving dates, in others he is unpardonably careless. Still the absorbing interest of the story will perhaps prevent the noncritical reader from noticing this defect.

The fact that the edition now offered to the American public by Messrs. LIPPINCOTT was produced in England, enables them to give all the illustrations and maps which originally accompanied the work as issued there, and its value is of course thereby very greatly enhanced.

Heavy Swindling Operations in New-Haven.

The New-Haven *Register* gives the following account of a heavy swindling operation that occurred in that city recently:

"A gentleman, about thirty years of age, came to this city about three weeks since, and after looking about several days, rented the store No. 57 State-street, ostensibly for the wholesale grocery and provision business, and put out a sign on which was the name of GEORGE PARSONS. A few empty boxes and barrels gave his store a business-like appearance, and to more fully cover up his trade, he contracted with the several newspapers for a very small advertisement, in which he pretended to notify the public of a new wholesale grocery-store. So strange was this manner of doing business, that Detective Officer ROLLER was ordered to look after his operations. Goods of every variety continued to arrive, but no clue could be obtained from whence they came, until a valuable piano was ascertained to have been purchased of Messrs. KRAUSSER & Co., of New-York. A telegram was immediately sent to this firm, and Mr. KRAUSSER arrived Tuesday afternoon, and the whole plot at once became apparent. He said that a man calling himself GEORGE PARSONS called at his store, and desired to purchase a piano; he was shown the instrument, and agreed to take it, but objected to paying for it until it was delivered in New-Haven. Mr. KRAUSSAR informed him that he could not do it unless he could give suitable references as to his ability to pay when delivered. PARSONS referred him to Messrs. LIVINGSTON & Co., doing business at Coenties-slip, New-York. Mr. KRAUSSAR called upon them, and was by them assured that they regarded Mr. PARSONS good for any reasonable amount, as he had done a done a considerable business with him, and that he had found him straightforward in all his transactions. The piano was accordingly sent, and arrived in this city on Tuesday morning. On the arrival of Mr. KRAUSSAR he immediately sued out a writ of attachment, and the officer seized the piano on board the *Continental*, about an hour before her departure for New-York. The box was marked to LIVINGSTON & Co., and had been put on board of the boat at a late hour, at the urgent solicitation of two men who represented themselves as GEORGE PARSONS and clerk.

Seeing the capture of the piano by the officers, these worthies made themselves scarce, and have not since "written to their friends." All of the goods were shipped back to LIVINGSTON & Co. by this PARSONS, who sold them and pocketed the money. We are informed that at least ten or twelve thousand dollars worth of goods have thus been obtained and disposed of. The men who personated the firm here could not be arrested, as they had committed no acts against our law. New-York detectives have taken the matter in hand, and other developments may be looked for in a few days.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS.

Court of General Sessions—The June Term—Recorder Hackett Presiding—Peculiar Thieves Disposed of—Soap-suds and Pocket Picking—Burglars sent to State Prison, &c.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions was the second for Recorder HACKETT, and the amount of business done shows that he "has got the hang of the new school-house," and is able to conduct the Court in a creditable manner. The demeanor of the Recorder throughout the term has been such as to indicate a thorough determination not only to wipe out the calendar speedily, but in doing so, also carrying out the behests of justice, meting out to the confirmed thieves of all grades who come before him what a fair and impartial administration of the law awards to them as the desert for their crimes. At the same time no man appears to be more tenacious as to the privileges of counsel and the legal rights of the prisoners. Both District-Attorney HALL and his able and industrious Assistant, GUNNING S. BEDFORD, JR., are entitled to be named in connection with the rapid manner in which business has been disposed of. But for their assistance, in undertaking the heavier cases, the Recorder would not get through the calendar so soon, but might have been on the bench all through the present very warm week, an infliction not to be envied, and escape from which he no doubt fully appreciates. Although crime does not seem to decrease, the Police returns furnishing daily new contributions of grand larcenies, petit larcenies, and violations of the Excise Law, the July and August terms will be as usual, very short, the most important cases being selected for trial. It is possible that the pressure brought to bear by the hundreds of cases of violations of the Excise Law which are being filed with the District-Attorney every day may protract the Summer terms, unless the disposition of the cases now before the Recorder may be used to decide all the others still pending for the action of the Grand Jury.

The following *resumé* of the business transacted in the Court of General Sessions during the June Term may perhaps prove interesting as the basis of study for the leisure hours of dog days:

Charles Powers, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person. He held William Barnes by the neck, on the 9th of May, while another man, who escaped, took from his pockets $11 end a silk pocket handkerchief. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

William Jones, indicted for petit larceny from the person, pleaded guilty, having, on the 14th of May, picked the pocket of Jane E. Lawrence, of No. 62 East Twenty-ninth-street, of a pocket-book containing $1 75. The prisoner, being acquainted with Capt. Young, (Detective Squad,) addressed him the following interesting letter after his arrest:

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET COURT-HOUSE, Tuesday noon, May 15.

I will answer the secret voice that bids me as an only hope to write to you, Sir, as the only one to whom I can look in this sad hour of sorrow, this dark hour of trial. Oh, Mr. Young! let me implore and beseech you, by your hope of mercy in the next world, to have mercy on a more than unfortunate in this. God only knows, Sir, I've seen many a sad day of trial and suffering in the last nine or ten years. I have been more than seven years and three months in prison since I left my dear old father in Ireland. God only knows I never desired to be a bad man, yet circumstances and fate have made me what I have been and what I am to-day. Could you know, Mr. Young, how very hard I've tried to lead a different life, you would now be my friend, for I have not a friend in this world. God will bless you while here, and more abundantly bless you hereafter, if you will but save me from——Oh, God help me! I will ever while life lasts pray for you and look up to you as a superior being, if you will but get me out. I will leave New-York and never again return, unless God would so have it, that I might be able at some future day to come back with a very different name from the present unenviable one. If you, Sir, refuse to hear me, then may Heaven forgive me. Oh, don't, Captain, refuse to hear me, and when you and I are with that innumerable multitude gone on before, you will then receive that reward laid up by the Creator for all those who help His creatures. If I could only see you. Please come. I will say no more. Heaven bless you and hear me. There is none other to whom I can look. Very respectfully, a suppliant, WILLIAM JONES, "Boots and Shoes."

In another letter to the Captain, the prisoner says: "I will not be alive one week if I get any length of time. I've had time enough. I will have no more. I would much sooner go to meet my departed mother and sisters." Capt. Young indorsed the envelope containing these letters, "Capt. Young believes this man to be insane." This prisoner has been for some time used as a "stool-pigeon," or informer upon other thieves, while he has been permitted to ply his own fingers at funerals and on other sacred occasions without stint. He used to be the chief operator of a gang of pickpockets, and where there was a chance to gather a sympathetic crowd, he with a piece of soap in his mouth would fall in a fit, and the soap-suds foaming from his lips would bring a host of helpers to his release, while his "pals" would jump into the crowd crying "Let the poor man have air," and causing general confusion while operations were going on upon the pockets of unwary sympathizers. "Boots and Shoes" is the cognomen by which this scoundrel is known among the thieves, and instead of being insane, he is one of the sharpest and most alert thieves that has been caught for a long time. On this occasion he was captured by a uniformed policeman, not by a detective. He was sent to the State Prison for four years.

Peter Campbell pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 19th of May, stolen an overcoat from Stephen M. Lane, of No. 286 East Broadway, the value of which was $50. Sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

Thomas Corcoran pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having, on the night of the 20th of May, broken into the dwelling-house of Ann E. Boardman, No. 295 East Tenth-street, and carried away therefrom silver-ware to the value of $44. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

George Dammer pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 22d of May, stolen from Charles Von Merck, of No. 104 Fourth-avenue, an overcoat of the value of $50, which he subsequently sold to E. Mentz, of No. 137 Sixth-avenue. Sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

George McGrath pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 18th of May entered the dwelling-house and shoemaker's shop of Arthur Cary, No. 250 Ninth-street, and stolen therefrom boots and gaiters to the value of $26. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

William Anderson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 19th of May broken into the the factory of Louis Hallen, No. 29 Howard-street, and stolen therefrom ostrich feathers and other goods of the value of $520. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Augustus Wilson pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Augustus stole a boat of the value of $75 from Hugh Burns, of the Battery, near the liberty-pole, on the 24th of May. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John H. Stewart, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was tried and acquitted. Stewart was charged with purchasing a quantity of articles of the value of $172 75 from burglars, who broke into the store of John McCarthy, No. 13 Chatham-street, on the 1st of May.

Thomas Meeker pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 24th of May stolen from Frank G. Bielitz, of Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-street, a piece of German cloth of the value of $70. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Nestor Masse, indicted for an attempt at rape upon the person of Mrs. Adeline Nichols, of No. 261 West Houston-street, in the store No. 236 West Houston-street, on the 18th of May, pleaded guilty of an assault, and was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Mary Whalen pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 30th of May, stolen some dresses from Mrs. Jane E. Brue, No. 9 West Twenty-fourth-street, of the value of $300. Mary said Mrs. Brue had not paid her the wages due to her; she had taken the things in security for the payment. Mary, it appeared, was a chambermaid, and would have been content if she could have got her wages for her work. She was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Octavio Calzado Duany pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the 1st of May entered the premises No. 52 New Bowery, belonging to Nicholas Hogan, and stolen therefrom bills of exchange and Treasury notes of varied values, amounting in all to $15,447 71. Most of the property was recovered. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months.

John Smith, indicted for grand larceny of money, was tried and convicted of petty larceny. On the 30th of May, Smith was standing in the liquor store of John T. Lester, No. 534 Broadway, and, while the barkeeper was engaged in conversation with some person, he stretched his hand over the counter and snatched from the drawer money amounting to $34. Sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

James G. Taylor, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on the charge of shooting Roundsman John McCullough on the 25th of February, was tried and convicted. On the night in question the prisoner, who was at the time a policeman in the Twentieth Precinct, went into the Station-house, took off his shield and buttons, and handing them to the officer in charge at the desk, said that he resigned his office as a Police officer. The transaction, it was supposed, had been superinduced by Roundsman McCullough reporting the prisoner for neglect of duty. After this resignation, Taylor went out, and shortly after met the roundsman, told him he should be revenged for what he had done, and, taking out a pistol, fired a shot at McCullough, which took effect in his head, directly behind his ear. After this dastardly and cowardly act, the prisoner ran away, but was pursued by Officer Jay Moreness and McCullough, the wounded man, who caught him and conveyed him back to the Station-house. The ball was subsequently extracted from the roundsman's head by Dr. F. N. Otis. The Jury in this case were out about twenty minutes, and on their return rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Thos. Jones pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree having, on the 21st of May, tendered in payment for a store, at No. 337 West Thirty-first-street, a promissory note for $155, payable at the Ninth National Bank, and signed by James Casey. Patrick Malone, the person who sold the store, discovered the signature to be a forgery, and had Jones arrested. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Arnold's was a case of speedy justice, as the facts will show to the reader. On a Thursday evening he picked the pocket of Mr. Andrew J. Houghton, a guest at the Astor House, of the sum of $50. He was arrested, locked up in the station-house all night, taken to the Tombs Police Court in the morning, before Justice Dowling, by him committed to await the action of the Grand Jury; taken before the Grand Jury; indicted for grand larceny from the person; arraigned in Court, and pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Edwards pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to commit rape upon Maria Paulus, a little girl 9 years of age, on Avenue A, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Robert Halidy, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was discharged by the Court.

John Leddy, indicted for grand larceny of money, was tried and acquitted. He was charged with stealing $95 from Rachel Strictel, of No. 84 Avenue C, on the 1st of June.

James Taylor pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having, on the night of the 24th of May, broken into the dwelling and store of Christopher Barth and stolen therefrom five pairs of calfskin boots, of the value of $40. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Thomas Gardiner pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing from the express wagon of James H. Noe, No. 275 Greenwich-street, on the 31st of May, a carpet-bag, containing property of the value of $100. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Thomas Sullivan pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, in company with James Murphy, stolen from Marcus W. Turner, No. 187 South-street, on the 31st of May, twelve pairs of pantaloons, of the value of $42. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

James Murphy, indicted in connection with Thomas Sullivan for the same offence, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. In this case judgment was suspended, and he was discharged.

John Williams and Michael Adams pleaded guilty of grand larceny. They were indicted for burglary in the second degree, on the charge of having, on the night of the 29th of May, broken into the premises No. 6 Van Nest-place, Charles-street, occupied by Walter J. Price, and carried away property of the value of $74 75. They were sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

John Smith and John White pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from William Stivers, on the 4th of June, one horse, one harness, one wagon and one robe, all of the value of $530. They were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

Thomas Corcoran pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Thomas Meeker pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Jacob B. Terhune, indicted for petit larceny, was transferred to the Special Sessions.

George Thompson, indicted for grand larceny, was tried on the charge of stealing a pleasure-boat, of the value of $100, on the 29th of May, from Benjamin T. Briggs, No. 45 South-street. He was acquitted.

Mary E. Woodruff, indicted for grand larceny, was tried on the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing, of the value of $60, on or about the 12th of November last, from Mrs. Mary A. Baldwin, corner of Greenpoint-avenue and Franklin-street, Greenpoint. It appeared that the one Mary (the accused) had been a domestic in the household of the other. The accused was acquitted.

John Harrington and Timothy Flynn, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were tried and convicted of petit larceny. They broke into the clothing-store of Marx Goldshear, No. 44 Baxter-street, on the night of the 2d of June, and stole clothing to the value of $990. They were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.

Ferdinand Schaeffer pleaded guilty of receiving stolen goods of the value of $58, which had been taken from Peter Quinn, No. 643 Water-street, on the 4th of May. He was sentenced to the City Prison for three months.

Albert James and George Williams were both indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, having, on the 7th of May, broken into the dwelling-house of George Schenck, No. 6 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and stolen clothing to the value of $281. James pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. Williams, who was in need of medical aid, was sent to Blackwell's Island Hospital by order of the Court.

John Smith pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having broken into the house of Mrs. Hannah Long, No. 98 New-Canal-street, on the 30th of May, and stolen property to the value of $62. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Henry Corwin, charged with killing a sailor on board a vessel in February last, was, owing to ill health, discharged by the Court.

Thomas H. Vallance pleaded guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. On the night of April 19, John Adam Hoag, of No. 440 West Thirty-sixth-street, went into a bar-room up town, where he found Vallance and three others beating the bar-keeper. He interfered, and after being severely beaten, also received a stab in the neck. The other three persons were arrested at the time and disposed of. Vallance was but recently arrested. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner was discharged.

Peter Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 26th of May broken into the dwelling of Catharine Miller, No. 34 Eldridge-street, and stolen therefrom clothing of the value of $150. Sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

James B. Gerow pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. James broke into the stable of Peter Havanagh, No. 723 Sixth-avenue, on the night of the 29th of May, and stole a horse of the value of $125. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Joseph Dunbar, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of petit larceny. He broke into the dining-saloon, occupied by James Percival, No. 21 Bowery, between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of May 23, and stole money to the amount of $10. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $100.

John Williams and John Robinson pleaded guilty of conspiracy to defraud. On the 21st of April, Edwin Beale, a gentleman who was born "away down East," who had never read of the tricks of New-York thieves, had never read anything but his Bible, and who had never before been in the great City of Gotham, was standing on the wharf at the foot of Canal-street, preparatory to taking passage for Albany. While there, Williams, one of the prisoners, became acquainted with him, representing himself as a stranger in the City also, and a dry-goods merchant of considerable magnitude, who had just been making extensive purchases from a merchant who had promised to meet him in that neighborhood about that time. While Williams and his "down East" friend were thus absorbed in exchanging notes of each other's strangerhood, and the one sympathizing strongly with the other, the prisoner Robinson came up, and was introduced by Williams as his "wholesale" friend of whom he had made mention. This caused a little money transaction between Williams and Robinson, which involved the necessity of having some small change. Williams being desirous to settle a little account the merchant had against him, had nothing to liquidate with but a $100 bill of "The City Trust and Banking Company." Mr. Beale, being an obliging gentleman, was applied to for change, which he freely gave. The bill proved to be worthless, and Mr. Beale preferred to remain for awhile in the House of Detention for witnesses, and have the satisfaction of seeing his newly-made friends sent to State Prison for their impudence. Both prisoners are old thieves, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for three month each.

Joseph Blake, aged 17 years, John Mulligan, 18 years, and Thomas Green, 17 years, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were tried and convicted. They broke into the boot and shoe store of Patrick Dart, No. 161 Avenue C, on the night of the 5th of June, and stole three pairs of boots of the value of six dollars. They were sentenced to the House of Refuge.

James Anderson pleaded guilty to grand larceny, having, on the 8th of June, been caught in the act of stealing goods of the value of $125 from Selig Kreuter, No. 447 Pearl-street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Joseph Murphy pleaded guilty to obtaining goods under false pretences, having obtained from George Hoernel, No. 392 Canal-street, on the 31st March, a quantity of cloth sufficient to make three coats, of the value of $60, in the name of Mr. Rotchild, Chambers-street. Murphy was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Frank Howard, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 7th of June stolen a piece of cloth of the value of $40 from Ephraim Jacobs, No. 206 William-street. He was caught in the act. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Henry Nickel, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was tried on the charge of having received three packages of silk, of the value of $21, the property of Henry Higbie, No. 55 Chambers-street, which was stolen from him on the 25th of May. The evidence being insufficient, the prisoner was acquitted.

Charles P. Wakely, indicted for forgery in the third degree, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. The prisoner delivered an order upon Sylvester J. Hallenbeck, of the Bible House, purporting to have been signed by "Charles C. Wakely," for a pair of boots of the value of $7 50. Sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

Charles Enghouse pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from Florian Konig, of No. 55 Sixth-street, on the 6th of June, money amounting to $48, and in the month of May, gold studs to the value of $14. He was caught in the act of taking the money from the drawer at the place of business named, and on being arrested the studs were found on his person. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Norton, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and convicted. On the night of Friday, the 26th of December, 1865, the prisoner broke through a rear window into the dwelling and store of James Commerford, No. 38 Ridge-street, and stole therefrom clothing of the value of $67. Norton said he was 18 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a painter. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Adolph Berliner pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 30th of May, stolen from Bernard B. Zippert, No. 26 Dey-street, thirty pairs of balmoral gaiters of the value of $66. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Louis Wolfe and Leopold Friedman were indicted for grand larceny. Wolfe pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 5th of June, stolen from the house of Mary Lederer, No. 331 East Thirteenth-street, coats and other articles of wearing apparel of the value of $196. Friedman had been seen waiting in the vicinity for Wolfe at the time of the robbery. Wolfe, who is only 16 years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge. Friedman was discharged by the Court.

Philip Bell, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Philip, by means of false keys, effected an entrance to the wine and coffee saloon of Wm. Breiver, No. 15 Bowery, on the night of the 5th of June, and stole therefrom cigars and liquors of the value of $50. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

William Wolf, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was put on trial. In this case witnesses were boys who had committed a burglary on the premises of Abram Marks, No. 71 Chambers-street, on the 18th of January, and stolen a quantity of clothing of the value of $600, including a coat belonging to Sergt. Peter H. Schoonmaker, of the Fourth Precinct. At the time of their arrest the burglars acknowledged to the Police that they had stolen certain goods, which they described, and that they had taken them and sold them to the defendant, Wolf. Under these circumstances, in consideration of the youthfulness of the burglars, the District-Attorney deemed it best to use them as witnesses to convict one whom he regarded as a tutor of criminals; hence he arranged to have them discharged for becoming State's evidence. This they did, and when put on the stand they testified to committing the burglary at the time stated, and in stealing the clothing, but they denied any knowledge of what became of the clothing after they stole it. The only way in which Assistant District-Attorney Bedford could get evidence against the prisoner, Wolff, was by asking the policeman who made the arrest where, after getting information from the burglars, they found the stolen property. The result of the case was the acquittal of Wolff.

John Kennedy pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He broke into the clothing store of Samuel S. Dale, No. 169 South-street, by forcing open the shutters and iron bar of the rear window, and stole from the premises 20 coats, 33 pairs of pants, some pistols and watches, all to the value of $1,000. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

James Flynn, *alias* Riley, a thief in good and regular standing, was indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, and put on trial, charged with having, on the night of the 29th of May, broken into the dwelling-house of Thomas B. Dawley, No. 69 East Seventy-third-street, and stolen silver plate, table-cloths and towls to the value of $75. He also stole from the same house, at the same time, property belonging to Albert Hamilton of the value of $42. After the burglary, Flynn was arrested by Officer Beers, of the Nineteenth Precinct, at premises in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, near the Tenth-avenue. The officer took Flynn's shoes and compared them with the tracks of footsteps in the earth of Mr. Dawley's yard, and found the prints to correspond in every particular. He also found a silver cup, towels and other articles which Flynn had stolen, all of which were properly identified in Court. It appears that Flynn was committed by Justice Connolly on the 15th of January, on the complaints of F. Kern and B. Fischer, on two distinct charges of petit larceny, and on the 25th of January was sent to the Penitentiary for six months by the Court of Special Sessions. About one week after he took the liberty of leaving the Penitentiary without giving notice, leaving a balance of five months and twenty-four days of his term unserved. He was plying his old trade when last arrested. He says he is 22 years of age, was born in Ireland, and is a stonecutter. The Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for fifteen years.

Emma Lingard *alias* Lizzie Carroll, indicted for petit larceny from the person, was tried on the charge of picking the pockets of Mrs. Josephine Wagner, No. 86 Elm-street, in Wild's candy-store in Broadway, on the 6th of June, of a pocket-book containing the sum of $20. She was convicted of petit larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and fined $250.

Daniel and Miles O'Reilley, indicted for manslaughter in having caused the death of Patrick Donnelly, in the tenement-house No. 254 East Fourteenth-street, on the night of the 22d of April, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife, inflicting a wound one inch wide and three inches deep, the wounded man having lived two days after the assault, came up for trial. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, made the following succinct statement of the facts in this case, which he supported by evidence: About 9 o'clock in the evening of the 22d day of April last, the deceased was standing at the front door of his residence, No. 254 East Fourteenth-street, in this City, when Miles O'Reilley, without justification or the slightest provocation, struck deceased a violent blow under the left ear. The deceased thereupon, naturally, attempted to defend himself from this wanton assault—they finally clinched, and were afterward separated. Reilley was taken into the house, and the difficulty was apparently over. Very soon Reilley came out, deliberately rolled up his sleeves, saying as he did so to the deceased, "Come on, I am prepared for you," and immediately commenced an attack upon deceased. During this second scuffle we will prove that Daniel O'Reilley, the brother of Miles O'Reilley, was seen standing in the hallway of the premises, No. 254 East Fourteenth-street, with a weapon in his hand, waiting the opportunity, and approaching assassin-like toward the deceased, who was then struggling with Miles O'Reilley, dealt him three blows in rapid succession, and then fled. Instantly the deceased placed his hands upon his abdomen and piteously exclaimed, "I am stabbed!" Upon examining deceased it was discovered that he had received three wounds—one in the arm, one in the breast and another in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died. After a desperate and severe struggle with the officers, both the O'Reilleys were arrested. At the very moment and on the very spot where the officers arrested Daniel O'Reilley, was found a large knife, and on being arrested, Miles O'Reilley stated to the officer who had him in charge, that the cause of the difficulty was an old grudge, which had existed for some weeks between deceased and the O'Reilleys. The jury returned the following verdict: "We find Daniel Reilley guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and Miles O'Reilly guilty of assault and battery." Daniel was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months, and Miles to the City Prison for sixty days.

Thomas McGlynn, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, having, on the night of the 24th of February, broken into the tobacco manufactory and cigar-store of Benj. Ash, No. 91 Avenue D, and stolen therefrom leaf tobacco of the value of $600. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Sebastian Guigler, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of petit larceny. On June 7 the accused was in the Worden House, No. 28 Bowery, where he caught Carl J. Meyer, a resident of Philadelphia, by the neck, and struck him on the face, at the same time robbing him of sundry articles of jewelry, including a gold Maltese cross, worth $65, which he said had been presented to him by a "dead knight." It was at the "dead of night" when the assault and robbery took place. Guigler was arrested at the time and taken to the Station-house by Officer Beer. At the Station-house some of the articles were found on his person, hence his commitment for trial. Since that time, Mr. Meyer having discovered that there was a way of having his "Dead Knight's" cross restored, as also the other articles taken from him on the memorable occasion, he came into Court yesterday and pleaded the cause of Guigler with a philanthropic unction worthy of a citizen of the "City of Brotherly love." He said he had discovered Guigler to be a man that "earned his bread by the sweat of the brow." Under this showing the District-Attorney abandoned the case, and the Recorder, observing that it was the most misty case he had heard of, suspended sentence and discharged the prisoner.

George Allen, indicted for robbery in the first degree, was tried and acquitted.

John Henney *alias* Hencke, indicted for petit larceny from the person, was tried and acquitted.

James Sinclair, indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, pleaded guilty of burglary in the second degree, having on the night of the 17th June broken into the dwelling-house of Charles H. Ward, No. 189 Second-avenue, and stolen therefrom clothing of the value of $577. He was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

Catharine Snyder pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 12th of June stolen from Isaac F. Fawcett, a dry goods clerk, a piece of black silk of the value of $100. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Joseph Austin pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money having stolen $100 from Alfred Nichols, of No. 16 John-street, on the 29th of May. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Gemale Kennedy pleaded guilty of an assault, with intent to commit a robbery, upon Patrick Keogan, of No. 465 West Forty-second-street, having, after assaulting him, taken from him a pair of pantaloons and a pair of stockings, of the value of $10, on the 12th of May. Remanded for sentence.

Lizzie Roberts and Nettie Brown, charged with stealing a piece of silk and trimmings of the value of $167 50, from Clarence W. Curtis, No. 167 Church-street, on the 21st of April, were tried and convicted. They were remanded for sentence.

Charles Phillips pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, having, on the night of the 17th of June, broken open the windows of the dwelling-house of Prime G. Deflaum, No. 35 West Twenty-seventh-street, and stolen clothing therefrom of the value of $260. Remanded for sentence.

The last-named four prisoners will be brought up for sentence on Monday next.

Mary Kane, for an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

William O'Neill, for grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Henry Scully, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was acquitted.

Michael Griffin, for petit larceny, sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

James Garbit and Douglas Martin, for receiving stolen goods, sentence suspended and prisoners discharged.

George Stevens, for grand larceny, sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Van Renssalaer Burnhardt, for an attempt at burglary in the third degree; judgment suspended and prisoner discharged.

John Cooley, John Kelly and James Cooley, for assault and battery; judgment suspended and prisoner discharged.

Wm. O'Neil, for grand larceny; sentenced to State Prison for three years.

Mary Kane, for attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary for one year.

RECAPITULATION OF CRIMES AND SENTENCES.

Robbery in the first degree	3	Felonious assault and battery	4
Burglary first degree	6	Assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm	1
Burglary third degree	20	Assault with intent to commit a robbery	1
Murder	3	Conspiracy to defraud	2
Grand larceny	32	Obtaining goods under False pretences	1
Petit larceny from person	3		
Petit larceny	2		
Forgery in third degree	1	Total	90
Forgery in fourth degree	1		
Receiving stolen goods	8		
Attempt to commit rape	2		

SENTENCES.

Sent to State Prison for 15 years	1
Sent to State Prison for 10 years	1
Sent to State Prison for 5 years	7
Sent to State Prison for 4 years	1
Sent to State Prison for 3 years and 6 months	2
Sent to State Prison for 3 years	3
Sent to State Prison for 2 years and 6 months	17
Sent to State Prison for 2 years	2
Sent to Penitentiary for 3 years	1
Sent to Penitentiary for 1 year	7
Sent to Penitentiary for 1 year and 6 months	1
Sent to Penitentiary for 1 year and fined $250	1
Sent to Penitentiary for 6 months and fined $100	1
Sent to Penitentiary for 6 months	3
Sent to Penitentiary for 3 months	2
Sent to City Prison for 3 months	1
Sent to City Prison for 60 days	1
Sent to City Prison for 30 days	1
Sent to House of Refuge	4
Sent to Special Sessions	1
Suspended and discharged	15
Discharged by Court	3
Sent to Blackwell's Island Hospital	1
Remanded for sentence	4
Tried and acquitted	9
Total	90

The July term of the Court of General Sessions will begin (Judge RUSSELL on the bench) next Monday.

Something About the Dispensaries, and How Poor Folks are Doctored.

Of all cities or towns in the United States of America, New-York is, beyond question, the best provided with competent and skillful physicans and surgeons. Many of these hold themselves ever ready to minister to the many wants of the poor, and to strive to cure or to mitigate their many ailments, as the nature of the individual case may determine. In the metropolis no one need complain of lack of care or attention, even though he be a perfect stranger in a strange land, and be as destitute of the current coin of the land as was the original Adam, who lived before MCCULLOCH.

The peculiar choleraic alarm which has raged among a certain uneducated class for the past few weeks, and which had its foundation in the fear of the Asiatic cholera, has made special and trying demands upon the medical profession, and many physicians have been needlessly put upon active gratuitous duty, and subjectd to the call of any frightened person who might choose to imagine that himself or his friend had been attacked with cholera. Of such cases, hundreds of which originated simply in pure fright and terminated either in a hearty laugh or in a dose of castor oil, there have been only too many.

The physicians who attend these "choleras" calls are for the most part medical gentlemen who have volunteered their services gratuitously to look after those whose poverty would often prevent their calling in a first-class practitioner. When we say that thus far they have found few or no cases of genuine Asiatic cholera, and that their work has been rather to allay fright than to cure disease, we state a fact most gratifying to all who have heretofore so much dreaded the fearful advent of the Asiatic epidemic.

Aside, however, from the extraordinary visits made this year by doctors—in response to calls made by persons who imagine that themselves or their friends are attacked by the terrible malady which the admirable quarantine arrangements have so far stopped from coming up to the City, their duties have been more than usually arduous. This has not been due perhaps to any great increase in the number of actual cases of disease, but to the fact that as the cholera is with some degree of reason expected, every person who has the slightest symptoms of illness sends at once for a doctor, and thus the unfortunate medical man is often dragged out of his bed to attend to cases which in ordinary seasons would be treated by the patients themselves with a simple dose of Epsom salts or castor oil. Every derangement of the digestive apparatus, however slight, is this Summer the signal for a call on the nearest physician. Perhaps this state of things is a good one for the general health of the community, however wearing to the health and trying to the temper of the unfortunate doctors it may be. No choleraic type of disease has been thus far permitted to gather head. The alarming symptoms have been early quelled, and in the few instances where death has ensued, disinfectants of the most powerful kinds have been so quickly and thoroughly applied to the premises, that the disease, even in localities most favorable for its generation and increase, has been at once killed down on the very spot where it had its baleful birth.

Though the fear of a general epidemic has this year given occasion for perhaps special vigilance on the part of the medical faculty of the City, there is always a demand for their gratuitous services which cannot be denied. All young students, who are getting their medical education at any of the several medical schools in this City, have opportunities for seeing practice and perfecting themselves in their studies by a certain amount of actual experience, which are not afforded to an equal extent in any other city in the Union.

It may be well to say here a few words to correct a mistake which is widely prevalent, which is the notion that because medical students *are* students, and are young, they must necessarily be unskillful. Seldom was there a greater error. The senior class of any medical college in this City are better qualified to attend and treat the ordinary run of diseases than almost any country doctor who has not seen his books for years, though he may have employed those years in the most active practice. And the reason is palpable; the student is fresh from his books, from the lessons of his teachers, and from his practice in the hospitals wherein he, under the immediate guidance and oversight of his Professor, has to perform his own full share of work. Attached to the various New-York hospitals, colleges and dispensaries are corps of visiting physicians, who are not students, but practicing physicians of the very highest standing, who make it their charitable business to attend to and to visit all poor people who are not able pecuniarily to pay for medical attendance. There is not probably a physician in New-York occupying a first-class position who has not served a long and careful apprenticeship in this very manner. And so it happens that often a poor man, who is not able to pay anything at all for his doctor's services, will be better attended than his neighbor, whose pride will not let him accept of gratuitous services, but who prefers to pay a small price to a cheap physician.

The writer hereof used up four or five hours one day last week in going the rounds of his day's visits with one of the regular physicians of an up-town dispensary, which gentleman is a man of fine talents, large experience, and most admirable skill. His patients on this particular trip were all gratuitous, and naturally were residents of the more humble tenements of the neighborhood in which they lived.

We plodded our way through the filthiest of all filthy streets—where huge garbage-boxes offered their savory contents to the rays of the scorching sun—where the gutters were filled with little pools so filthy as to belie the name of water—where cabbage-stalks were by pecks decaying on the walks—where dead dogs were quietly rotting in the gutters—where there are, by actual count, eleven whisky-shops to one place where bread is sold—where a man has more than ten times the chances to get drunk that he does to get his dinner—where the fronts of the buildings are daubed with nastiness in long streaks from upmost cornice to lowest cellar, as if the houses had got sick at the stomach with their own filth, and had tried to vomit it forth on the street below—where from the upper window of every tenement-house long poles stick out with fragments of clothes lines on them, partly covered with a few wretched rags, as if the folks had gone fishing out of their upper windows, and had caught nothing but the ragged remains of the very dirtiest of all dirty shirts, or as if they had baited their lines with old stockings which were too nasty for any created things to bite at—where, to get to his miserable room, a man had not unfrequently to wade through, or jump over a pool of green-covered liquid filth—where the rooms are never cool in Summer and never warm in Winter—where the houses are so encrusted with dirt that they are almost fire-proof—where the stairs are so decrepit from age that a man risks his life every time he walks to his room—where, in short, all is filth, and misery, and unmentionable wretchedness—where vermin, strange in character, and of numbers almost incredible and wholly incalculable, throng the place—where even Police officers, accustomed as they are to scenes of the lowest life, instinctively stop their official noses when they strive to enter—where congregate and live thieves and burglars, and garroters and, alas! the wretched prostitutes; and bullies and roughs, and pickpockets and confidence men, and murderers and those other greatest criminals of all, the men who deliberately and in sound mind play on the accordion—into such places as these, and others so much worse that no ink of common blackness can describe them, must the charitable physician penetrate that he may carry to suffering humanity such aid and succor as his science and his skill have taught him to dispense.

In these fearful houses are found many most obstinate diseases, more especially among the children. Especially there are many cases of hip-disease, (*morbus coxarius,*) which can only be relieved by a long and patient course of treatment, which treatment is only successful under the most quiet, home-like and favorable circumstances. This and many other tedious complaints can never be successfully treated when foul air and scanty food undo the good that the doctor's medicines have accomplished.

And yet, strange to say, scores of children die every year because the parents will not consent to put them into a hospital. Whence this dread of a public hospital arises it would be difficult to say; but that it is an objection most obstinately seated in the breasts of certain of the poor, and most difficult to be successfully combatted, almost all physicians will bear witness. Why any parent should prefer for a child the close, filthy, unventilated, pestilence-breeding rooms of a tenement house, to the wide halls, airy rooms, clean beds, and most kindly, skillful and continuous attendance of the doctors and nurses, is a mystery beyond ordinary comprehension to solve. But so it is; and thus, despite the noble beneficence of the State which has endowed the hospitals, and the Christian, self-sacrificing labors of the physicians and nurses who attend them, hundreds of children perish every year, whose lives might doubtless have been saved, had not the obstinacy of their own parents stood between them and life.

The Dispensaries have marked off the City into districts, each one of which is under the charge of a special physician. Any person requiring medical aid has but to go to the nearest Dispensary, and make known the case. If it require instantaneous treatment, as in cases of accident, childbirth, &c., a physician attends at once; otherwise the regular practitioner of that district takes the case in his next round. Medicines are also provided gratis by the Dispensaries on the written prescriptions of the proper medical men. The applicant is generally required to bring a bottle or box or other vessel in which the medicine is to be placed, but the drugs themselves are furnished free of charge.

Though the visit is unremunerative, paying not one dime to the practitioner, still there cannot be found in the country a more careful, steady, pains-taking, patient set of men than the various physicians and their assistants who do gratuitous duty for the poor of New-York. And yet, though it is a strange and sad record to make, it should be said that many of these

same poor persons, for whom so much so very much is done, "without money and without price," are the most ungrateful of all imaginable thankless persons. They grumble for more, however much they get—they are never satisfied, however much is done for them, and in many, too many cases, the only reward from them the patient physician gets, is a petulant growl, or even a hearty curse, for not having done in a week what his whole skill and most attentive care have only sufficed to accomplish in three months. There are, of course, exceptions, and it is a good thing there are; else the ungratefulness of the recipients might even in time wear out the charity of the New-York physicians.

Closing Services in St. Stephen's Church, Chrystie-street.

The last services to be held in St. Stephen's Church, Chrystie-street, took place yesterday forenoon, the time-honored edifice being filled to its utmost capacity by an attentive and interested congregation. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Higby and Rev. Dr. Morris.

The musical part of the service was rendered with remarkable efficiency by Miss Steinbrenner, organist, and the following singers: Soprano, Mrs. Abner S. Brady; alto, Miss Forshay; bass, Mr. J. B. Thomas, and tenor, Mr. Geary.

The congregation of St. Stephen's has received an invitation to worship with the Church of the Redemption in Fourteenth-street, but while they were grateful for that courtesy, they had other objects to subserve, and were endeavoring to procure the French Church, in Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Of the result due notice would be given.

Rev. Dr. Price, Rector of the Church, preached the sermon from the text.

"For all our days are passed away in thy wrath."—Psalm xc., 9th.

We constantly feel some effect or other of God's anger, whereby our days decline exceeding fast. Few and evil are the days of our pilgrimage. Our lives pass away in the vanity of sin, the miseries of this evil world, and at last we sink in death oppressed with a sense of Thy wrath. The Gospel is remedial, transmutes all this evil, and makes God's wrath a discipline and not a punishment. All the changes and chances of this mortal life to which we are subject come from the same prolific mother—sin; and but for Christianity must entail upon us more or less misery. One of these changes brings together to-day this large congregation of sympathizers. We take leave, to-day, of this venerable friend consecrated to God more than sixty years ago, and who has faithfully fulfilled the great purpose of its erection during the whole of that period. Can we part with this friend without a pang, without accounting it among the miseries of life? This mere wood and stone have one advantage over some intelligent beings. If be is without some of their virtues, he has none of their vices. He never forged a slander or propagated one, or cried out lustily for the freedom of slandering, or sat in severe judgment on well-meant efforts in duty, nor contributed to degrade duty to the low level of a showman. He has looked down in the same calm benignity on friend and foe; on victorious and defeated parties; on contested elections, and on the burial of all who contested them; on the true-hearted and sincere, and on the hollow-hearted and hypocritical, &c. This old friend was educated when modesty was a virtue, and before society sent all modest persons to the insane asylums, so I will give the account for my modest friend. The first effective meeting for the erection of this church was held March 12, 1805. The Committee were Rev. Mr. Stroebeck, Mr. Cornelius Schuyler and Isaac Emmons. The ground at the corner of First and Bullock streets, (the names of Broome and Chrystie streets at that time,) was purchased of Mr. Ray. The first legal election was April 19, 1805, when Cornelius Schuyler and Thomas Gibbons were elected Wardens, and Jacob C. Mott, Jordan Mott, Abraham Fowler, Isaac Emmons, Benj. Clark, Benj. Beekman, George Beck and George Fash Vestrymen. Rev. Mr. Stroebeck was elected Rector April 22, 1805. He was Rector about four years. Rev. Dr. Moore was elected Rector five days after the resignation of Mr. Stroebeck; entered on his duties June 2, 1809. Dr. Moore was elected Bishop of Virginia and consecrated May 18, 1814. Rev. Dr. Feltus was elected Rector June 3, 1814. He held the Rectorship fourteen years, and died Aug. 10, 1828. On Nov. 6, 1828, Rev. Levi S. Ives was elected, but declined. He was afterward Bishop of North Carolina, and in a fit of weakness laid down his Episcopal prerogative at the feet of the Bishop of Rome, commonly called the Pope. On Dec. 10, 1828, Rev. John H. Hopkins, now senior Bishop of the church, was elected Rector; he declined. On the 8th of January, 1829, Rev. Henry Anthon, Rector of Trinity Church, Utica, was elected; he accepted. He resigned Jan. 17, 1831, and removed to Trinity parish. On the 19th January, 1831, Rev. Dr. Hawks was elected. On Dec. 8, 1831, Dr. Hawks resigned. On the 29th of December, 1831, Rev. John S. Stone was elected; he declined. On Jan. 27, 1832, Rev. David Moore, son of the former Rector, was elected; he declined. On the 9th of May, 1832, Rev. Mr. Jackson was elected, and after some delay he accepted. March 12, 1837, he resigned. His administration was a failure. The church fell off to nothing. The present Rector entered on his duties the first Sunday in July, 1837.

The preacher referred to the excitement caused by the celebrated cases known by the titles of the "Carey Ordination," and the "Trial of Bishop Onderdonk." The preacher himself had been charged with going over to the Church of Rome; in fact, had been tried in almost every way, but he trusted in God, and through the love of the Savior and faith in the influence of the Cross, hoped to die forgiving and forgiven by all whom he had offended or who may have meant offence to him. The discourse throughout was a grand contribution to the church history of New-York.

After the sermon the congregation partook in the communion of the Lord's Supper for the last time in that edifice.

The bodies of the dead are now being removed, those in the public ground to the Cypress Hills Cemetery, and those in private vaults to various cemeteries in which the surviving relatives have lots. The church will, in all probability, give place to a huge tenement building, among the tenants of which the City missionary will be left to labor in things spiritual.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

While Officer Charles McKenzie, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was on duty at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, on Saturday evening, he saw a crowd collected near by. He went down to ascertain what the matter was, when he was requested by John Farrell, of No. 77 West Twenty-seventh-street, to arrest Bernard McLaughlin, charging him with having threatened to shoot complainant. As the officer was about to arrest McLaughlin, the latter drew a large horse-pistol, loaded and capped, which he brandished in a threatening manner, saying he would shoot any one who dared to approach him. The officer, however, was not intimidated by this belligerent conduct, but rushed in and secured his prisoner. McLaughlin was held to answer in $500 bail. He is 39 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 102 West Nineteenth-street.

THE PRINCE-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.

Josephine Adams made a complaint against Rebecca Reveille, for stabbing her with a pocket-knife in the breast and arm, in Prince-street, on Saturday night, as reported in yesterday's Times. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions in default of bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Officer Van Nause, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Michael Donahue, aged 19, on a charge of stealing two pieces of cloth, valued at $18, from Daniel Lasky, of No. 160 Broadway. The boy confessed to the theft, and stated that he had given the goods to another boy to deliver to Thomas Moloney, a tailor, at No. 90 Oliver-street, and added that he had frequently disposed of stolen property in this manner. Moloney was arrested and the missing cloth was found in his possession. Both the accused were held for trial.

PICKPOCKETS.

John Greenwood, of No. 50 Front-street, became acquainted on Saturday night with John Prince, *alias* Gorman, and Stephen Hayes, *alias* Rooney, and two other fast youths, and the party indulged freely in liquid refreshments. While passing through Fletcher-street, one of his new-made friends thrust his hand into Mr. Greenwood's vest pocket and stole his silver watch. The robbery was immediately discovered, and the assistance of Officers Whittale and Stickle, of the Second Precinct, called in. Both Hayes and Prince were arrested, but the rest of the gang escaped with the plunder. The prisoners were held for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

Jurisdiction of Cases Transferred to the Circuit Court Under the Act of July 1, 1864—Mandamus to Compel the Judges of the Circuit to Allow an Appeal to this Court—The Minority View.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States ex rel. the Attorney-General vs. The Circuit Court for the District of California, Tenth Circuit.—The majority opinion of the Court in this case was given in the Times of Thursday last. Following is the substance of the dissenting opinion, delivered by Mr. Justice Field and concurred in by Justices Grior and Miller.

After examining at some length the cases of Wiscart vs. Douchy, (3 Dallas, 327,) Clarke vs. Bayadone, (1 Cranch, 212,) and Durousseau vs. The United States, (6 Cranch, 307,) the dissenting opinion arrives at the conclusion expressed below, and proceeds:

It follows, therefore, that the appellate jurisdiction of this Court exists only in those cases in which it is expressly granted. In conformity with this principle it has been held that such jurisdiction does not extend to final judgments in criminal cases, it not having been conferred by Congress. A question arising in a criminal case can only be brought before this Court for decision upon a certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court. (Forsyth vs. The United State; 9 How, 571.) So, under the Judiciary Act of 1789, jurisdiction to review a judgment or decree of the Circuit Court, rendered in an action brought before it from the District Court *on writ of error*, was denied, as the act only mentioned judgments and decrees brought before the Circuit Court *on appeal* from the District Court. (United States vs. Goodwin; 7 Cranch, 108.)

The act of July 1, 1864, under which the Circuit Court acquired jurisdiction over this case, makes no provision for an appeal from a decree of the Court, or for any reëxamination of the decree of the Supreme Court. If an appeal exists it must be found in the amendatory judicial act of March 3, 1803, or in the act of March 3, 1851, to ascertain and settle private land claims in the State of California. The judiciary act of 1789 only provises for a review upon a writ of error of the final judgments and decrees of the Circuit Court where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum and value of $1,000. It is the act of 1803 which extends the appellate power of the Court to a review of final judgments and decrees, brought up on appeal when the matter in dispute is of the like amount or value; and it limits the review to judgments and decrees rendered in cases of equity, of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and of prize or no prize. Subsequent acts of Congress have reduced the required amount or value of the matter in dispute in some cases, as in suits for the protection of copyrights and patents; but in none of them is there any such change in the character of the case in which the judgment or decree of the Circuit Court can be reviewed on appeal, where a review of the action of the Circuit Court upon any other matter is intended, it is authorized by special provisions in the act, creating the proceeding.

The question then upon the act of 1803, is, whether its terms embrace a proceeding taken for the ascertainment and settlement of a claim to land derived from the Spanish or Mexican Governments? Such a proceeding is not a suit in Admiralty of course, nor is it a suit in equity, as those terms are there used. By those terms are meant a regular proceeding in a court of justice for relief on equitable grounds in contra distinction to an action at law for the enforcement of legal rights—a proceeding which can only be sustained when plain, adequate and complete remedy cannot be had at law. The act mentions the pleadings by which the suit is to be conducted; it requires a transcript of the bill, answer, and deposition to be transmitted to the Supreme Court on appeal, clearly indicating the nature of the proceedings to which it refers. The proceedings for the confirmation of a California land claim is of a very different character; is governed by different principles, and supported by different evidence. It is a proceeding taken under a statute conferring a peculiar and limited jurisdiction, created for the purpose of enabling the Government to separate private land from the public domain, and to discharge its political obligations under the treaty of cession. It is in the nature of an inquisition of the Government, invoked by the petition of the claimant, and governed by the stipulations of the treaty, the law of nations, the laws, usages and customs of the former Government, the principles of equity, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, so far as they are applicable. Though the principles of equity are to constitute one ground of the decision, the proceeding has nothing in it whatever which will justify its designation as a suit in equity as those terms are used in the act of 1803.

The heads of the different Departments are often required by acts or resolutions of Congress to settle claims for losses and liabilities incurred on behalf of the Government, or in the attempted performance of contracts on the principles of equity. Thus, in the case of De Groot, who asserted claims for furnishing materials for the Washington aqueduct, the resolution of Congress directed the Secretary of War to settle the claims "on the principles of justice and equity." (12 Stats. at L., 874.) Yet, no one would pretend that the proceeding before the Secretary was a suit in equity, as these terms are understood in a legal sense. Nor is an application for a patent, or a proceeding for the assessment of damages, where private property is taken for public purposes, a suit of that nature. Nor would such special proceeding lose its distinctive and special character if by an act of Congress it was made subject to review on appeal by the District Court of the United States. These cases belong to that class of controversies which are properly the subjects of administrative regulation, and do not become converted into suits in equity, because judicial agency is brought in to aid the administrative proceeding. They may be submitted to the entire disposition of a Board of Commissioners without the violation of any principle, just as the California cases are submitted in the first instance to such Board for investigation.

The act of March 3, 1851, does not provide for any consideration by the Circuit Court of cases of this character. The jurisdiction over these cases is by that act vested, in the first instance, in a Board of Commissioners, and afterward, on appeal from the decision of the Board, in the District Court. From the decrees of the District Court an appeal lies directly to the Supreme Court. The language of the act is, "that the District Court * * * shall, on application of the party against whom judgment is rendered, grant an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The act of July 1, 1864, authorizes a transfer from the District Court to the Circuit Court of cases of this kind, where the District Judge is interested in the lands, the claim to which is pending before him; and also where the case affects the title to lands within the corporate limits of any city or town; but it does not confer any right of appeal from the action of the Circuit Court in these cases after they are transferred. It is contended, however, by counsel, that the right of appeal goes with the transfer of the case.

The argument is, that there is no rule for the decision of the case after it is transferred, unless the provisions of the act of 1851 on this point are considered as governing; and that it is not to be presumed that Congress intended that the right of appeal from the decision should depend upon the contingency of the District Judge having an interest in the claim, or the fact that some of the lands involved are situated within the limits of a corporate city.

The answer to the first head of the argument is found in the fact that the rules prescribed by the Act of 1851 would govern independent of their statuatory enactment. Whether a title alleged to have been acquired under a former government was in fact thus acquired, and entitled to recognition after a change of sovereignty by the new Government, would necessarily depend upon the laws, customs and usages of the former government, the law of nations, the stipulations of the treaty by which a change of jurisdiction was effected, and the considerations which should govern a just nation in treating of the property of its newly-acquired subjects, as explained by the highest tribunal of the country.

And, as to the second head of the argument, it may be suggested that it would be a reasonable position to assume that Congress, in passing the act in question, understood the meaning of the language it used, and recognized the difference between the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, and when it omitted to provide any appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court, it intended that none should exist. There is no repugnancy between the acts of 1851 and 1864. Reading them together it would seem to be clear that Congress intended that when a case was decided by the District Court an appeal should lie, but when decided by the Circuit Court, its decision should be final. There is nothing singular in a provision of this kind, and, if there were, it is sufficient that such were the will of the Legislature. In matters of survey, which oftentimes determine the value of the whole claim, the decision of the Circuit Court is admitted to be final, made so in express terms by the act. Is there any more reason for doubting the disposition of Congress to trust to that Court the final settlement of the title, than there is to trust the final settlement of the boundaries of the land when the title is confirmed?

But it is not necessary to rest this matter upon reasons of this nature. The absence of a provision allowing an appeal was not an oversight on the part of Congress. It is evident from the general language of the act, and the object sought to be accomplished by it, that it was the intention of the Legislature to give finality to the action of the Circuit Court.

The act was designed, as its name purports, to expedite the settlement of titles to land in the State. Great delays and embarrassments were found to exist in determining the location and boundaries of tracts confirmed after the question of title had been adjudicated. The hearing of the District Court of exceptions to surveys returned by the Surveyor-General, interposed by parties possessing or asserting adverse interests, the taking of depositions, the discussion of counsel, and the modifications or new surveys sometimes ordered, necessarily occupied the time usually taken by an ordinary suit at law. Then followed the right of appeal to the Supreme Court from the action of the District Court, not merely by the original contestants to the proceeding, but by third parties intervening, whether adjoining proprietors, purchasers under the original grantee, or persons claiming by preëmption, settlement, or other rights under the United States. To obviate the delays and expense necessarily attending proceedings of this character, particularly as occasioned by the appeal to the Supreme Court, and to relieve that tribunal, burdened by a crowded docket, the act limited its jurisdiction to cases in which appeals were then pending, and vested jurisdiction in the Circuit Court, over cases in which appeals might be subsequently taken. When from the decree of the District Court approving or correcting the survey, no appeal has been taken, "no appeal," says the act, "to that court, shall be allowed, but an appeal may be taken, within twelve months after this act shall take effect, to the Circuit Court of the United States for California, and said Court shall proceed to fully determine the matter."

Following these provisions is the section which directs that when the District Judge is interested in any land, the claim to which, under the act of March 3d, 1851, is pending before him on appeal from the Board of Commissioners, the case shall be transferred to the Circuit Court, "which shall thereupon take jurisdiction and determine the same." The act then proceeds as follows: "The said District Courts may also order a transfer to the said Circuit Court of any other cases arising under said act, pending before them, affecting the title to lands within the corporate limits of any city or town, and in such cases both the District and Circuit Judges may sit."

The answer to the last objections will be more obvious if reference is made to the circumstances under which the act of 1864 was passed, as given in the opinion of the Circuit Court. These circumstances are not referred to for the purpose of controlling the construction of the language of the act, but in answer to suppositions as to the intention of Congress.

At the passage of the act there were only two cases pending in the District Courts of California, with reference to which the authority conferred by the clause in question could be exercised—the case of the City of San Francisco, and the case of the City of Sonoma, both against the United States. The first case had then been pending in the District Court for over eight years. In the meantime the city had extended in all directions, and interests of vast magnitude had grown up, which demanded that the title to the land upon which the city rested should be, in some way, speedily and finally settled. The Land Commissioners had adjudged that the claim of the city was valid within certain prescribed limits. The United States, through their highest legal officer, had assented to this adjudication, and the question on appeal before the District Court was as to the additional quantity claimed over the quantity confirmed.

The case of the City of Sonoma had been likewise pending in the District Court on appeal for over eight years. In this case the United States had, through the Attorney-General, signified their assent to a confirmation of the decree of the Board, and the question on appeal here was also as to the additional quantity claimed by the city.

It was under these circumstances that the law was passed authorizing a transfer of these cases to the Circuit Court. If an appeal from its action had been intended, no beneficial object would have been accomplished by the transfer, for the same delay would follow an appeal from the Circuit Court as would follow an appeal from the District Court. Nor can any reason in that view be assigned for allowing both the District and Circuit Judges, if they desired, to sit in the hearing of these cases.

The acts of 1792, 1809, and 1821, which authorize a transfer of causes from the District Court to the Circuit Court, where the District Judge is interested, or has been counsel in the cases, or is disabled from performing the duties of his office, or is related to either of the parties, have no bearing upon the question under consideration. They do not confer any right of appeal from the action of the Circuit Court after the cases are transferred, or any right to have such action reviewed on writ of error. Such right, when it exists, depends upon the acts of 1789 and 1803—that is, upon the nature of the case and the amount or value of the matter in controversy; and the latter act, which relates only to appeals, does not cover, as I have endeavored to show, a decree in a proceeding for the settlement of a California land claim, when the right or title is alleged to have been derived from the Spanish or Mexican governments.

I am authorized by Justices Grier and Miller to state that they concur with me in this opinion.

The Law Courts for July.

The first of July is, as a rule, the commencement of the Summer vacation in the civil law courts of this City. This year will, to some extent, be an exception. The vast, and we may say, overwhelming amount of litigation growing out of the recent acts of the Legislature creating the Metropolitan Board of Health and the Excise Law, will, for some time to come, keep what few courts of record are not already adjourned, very busy. True Judge Cardozo has decided that he will hear no further argument from any lawyer for or against the constitutionality of the late Excise Law. He has decided it to be unconstitutional and wholly void, and he deems it an unnecessary waste of the time of the Court to discuss further the questions involved. That Judge is willing, however, to hear a test case in which the plaintiff, who has obtained an injunction against the Board of Excise, is one who took out no license to sell liquors under and in pursuance of the law as it was prior to the Act of April last. It is understood that a case of this kind will be argued on Monday, (to-day.) The argument on the injunctions in the other cases, made returnable on or prior to Friday last, is set down for Wednesday, the 18th inst. Judge Cardozo's time for sitting at Chambers and Special Term expired, far the present, on Saturday afternoon last. On Tuesday morning, Judge John R. Brady will commence his Term for the month of July. Those desirous of obtaining injunctions against the Board of Excise and the Police Commissioners were very busy on Saturday. Up to 1 o'clock, one hundred and forty-nine injunctions had been granted. The motives of applying for them on Saturday were at least twofold—our readers can understand them as well as the Law Reporter for the Times. We say nothing more.

The Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., was adjourned on Friday to Tuesday, the 3d inst., when it will be opened by Justice Barnard, for the purpose of disposing of some specially important cases. Circuit Part I. has adjourned without day. The Chambers of the Supreme Court will be held during the month of July by Mr. Justice Clerke. The causes which are likely to come before this Court during the term are numerous, as usual, and many of them are of much public interest.

The Justices of the Superior Court, General Term, met on Saturday and rendered a large number of important decisions. They then adjourned to Saturday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M. This branch of the Court have by an order declared that during the Summer vacation the Special Term of the Superior Court will be held only from 12 M. to 2 P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the Justice presiding. The June Special Term, held by Justice McCunn, will be continued for a few days in July, in order to dispose of some special cases. This continuance is by order of the General Term.

According to the published programme, the regular Special Term and Chambers of the Superior Court will be held from Monday, July 2, to Monday, July 16, inclusive, by Justice Monell, and from Tuesday, July 17, to Tuesday, July 31, inclusive, by Justice Jones. The latter is now on a European tour, and it is not known who will take his place in case he does not return by the middle of the month.

The Marine Court, trial term, has issued the following order:

During the months of July, August and September, the trial calendar will be called at 11 A. M. Motions will be heard at Chambers, from 10 to 11 A. M. The July term of the General Sessions will begin on Monday, when District Attorney Hall will appear on behalf of the people. The Grand Jury will be sworn in and proceed to business, after which the Court will probably adjourn for a week, when the Grand Jury will be ready with indictments. Considering the period of the year, there is a larger number of prisoners than usual. The majority of thieves, except burglars, can do much better at the watering places.

On Monday, Recorder Hackett will attend the Court of General Sessions for the purpose of sentencing Nettie Brown and Lizzie Roberts, shoplifters (old offenders); Gemale Kennedy for assault with intent to rob, and Charles Phillips, for burglary. The United States Court will probably adjourn on Tuesday for the Summer.

The United States District Court will be open on Tuesday for the return of process, but there will be no jury cases tried during the month.

All the United States Commissioners' Offices will be open as usual for the transaction of such business as may originate during Court vacation.

Surrogate's Court—Trial Calendar—Contested Issues of Fact for July Term' 1866.

No. 1. Will of George Seatman, Sept. 3, 1865.
No. 2. Will of Peter Russell, Jan. 31, 1866.
No. 3. Accounting of guardian of John E. Bremer, late minor, Jan. 4, 1866.
No. 4. Will of Thomas B. Stillman, March 6, 1866.
No. 5. Will of Thomas Dumphy, March 12, 1866.
No. 6. Will of Abraham D. Clement, March 27, 1866.
No. 7. Will of William Freeman, April 3, 1866.
No. 8. Will of Patrick Murphy, April 4, 1866.
No. 9. Will of Margaret Hopper, April 5, 1866.
No. 10. Will of Henrietta Hale, April 18, 1866.
No. 11. Will of Catharine A. McAler, May 14, 1866.
No. 12. Will of Alexander Duncan, May 14, 1866.
No. 13. Will of Jonathan S. Joice, May 17, 1866.
No. 14. Will of John Gerkin, May 25, 1866.
No. 15. Will of Bernard Reilly, June 4, 1866.
No. 16. Will of Catharine McCaffrey, June 8, 1866.
No. 17. Will of Mary Singer, June 11, 1866.
No. 18. Will of James Bonnell, June 27, 1866.
No. 19. Will of Mathew Rowe, June 27, 1866.
No. 20. Will of Edwin P. Christy, June 28, 1866.

The term commences on the first Tuesday of July. The Surrogate will then call the calendar through.

JOHN T. CORNELL,
Clerk to the Surrogate's Court.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A DOUBTFUL FRIEND.

Martin Mahon, a pickpocket, was charged with stealing the pocket-book of Louis Geis. The prisoner belonged to that class of the fraternity who prowl around the streets late at night, watching for victims under the influence of liquor and unable to help themselves. Complaint said he did not know who robbed him of his pocket-book, as he was asleep at the time.

Officer George Anderson said; About 10:30 I caught the defendent fumbling around the complainant's pockets. I asked him what he was doing, and he said it was his friend, and he was about to take him home. I asked him what his friend's name was, and he said Farley. I woke complainant up and asked his name, and he said Geis. I then asked him if he had lost anything, and after putting his hand in his pocket he said his pocket-book was gone. I found the pocket-book close by with nothing in it. This was at Landmann's Park; there had been a pic-nic there that day.

Guilty—Penitentiary six months.

CAR PICKPOCKET.

Joseph Lewis and John Watts, reputed professional swell-mobsmen, were charged with robbing Mrs. Eliza Murray of her pocket-book containing $26. The thief Lewis pleaded guilty; his associate said that he was only guilty of shoving against the officer. The charge the officer should have made against this fellow was either assault and battery or vagrancy. It was proven that the corner of Vesey-street and Broadway, the starting-point of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars, was infested with pickpockets, and that a person could not stand there five minutes without an attempt to rob him being made. The prisoners were brought up for trial several times, and had to be remanded, the prosecutrix failing to appear. The Court believing that the accused were professional pickpockets, did not feel justified in dismissing the case, and took more than usual trouble to cause her appearance. Her evidence disclosed the *modus operandi* pursued by thieves when they are arrested and proof of their guilt established beyond a doubt. After the committal of the accused, a person waited on the complainant, restored her the money she had been robbed of, and told her that she need not obey any subpœna. She would receive, he said, a summons, but it was optional with her to appear or not to prosecute, and as the accused were honest, industrious gentlemen, of considerable political influence, it would be better to let the matter drop, and they would possibly get her husband a good situation. She did not appear. She did not know who had robbed her, or why the men had been charged with the crime. All she knew was that she had been robbed. She was, however, forced to come to Court and state her loss.

David Chapman on being sworn, said: I stood at the Astor House and Vesey-street, waiting to get a chance to cross; as I crossed I saw complainant with a child in her arms; Lewis got on one side of her, and Watts on the other, and distracted her attention; Lewis, while the woman was pressed this way, as it were accidentally, partly lifted the dress with one hand, and the other he inserted in her pocket; I immediately seized him by the collar; then Watts shoved himself in on me, and when the police came up I charged him with being an accomplice, and had him arrested.

The Court was morally convinced that he was an accomplice, but the legal proof was wanting to convict. It was not proven that they walked together or talked. Watts did interfere after the arrest was made, but he did nothing more than some foolish pedestrian might have done under the same circumstances. He was acquitted, but Lewis, on his plea, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. His plea saved him the fine of $50.

VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH LAW.

Michael Hendrickson, a hog-dealer, who had violated the Health Law, was arrested, and having explained the matter to Mr. Schultz, who was perfectly satisfied with the explanation made, the accused did not appear when called for trial. But Mr. Schultz does not happen to be one of the Justices of this Court, and Mr. Hendrickson's bond was forfeited; he was rearrested, locked up and compelled, disagreeable as it might be, to stand his trial. The law, it appears, gives drovers the right to drive cattle through the streets not longer than one hour after sunrise; the drovers, however, are under the impression that they can drive through the streets until 9 o'clock in the morning. Such is not their right. Officer George H. Peary said the defendant was a hog agent. On the morning in question he had sold a drove of 300 hogs, and he walked with the drivers down the Eleventh-avenue to see that the men did not "loaf." The defence set up was that defendant was not a hog-driver. The officer said neither was he, but he superintended the driving, and he (the officer) helped on that occasion to drive the hogs himself to get them off the street. When they reached the yard it was 9:30 o'clock. The defendant was found guilty and fined.

A CURIOUS STORY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Charles Stockton, a reputed lawyer, was charged with assaulting Officer Hugh McElroy, under the following circumstances: The officer, as he was patroling his beat, met the prisoner and a woman in the street. They appeared to have a controversy, and as soon as the officer came up, the woman said: "Don't you want to arrest a thief?" The query was so sudden and unexpected that he asked for an explanation, when she replied, that if Stockton was arrested, the officer would find plenty of burglar's tools on him. The officer immediately arrested the accused, who resisted, and was struck, but not seriously. On searching the accused, about twenty skeleton keys, wrapped in a paper, were found in his possession. Defendant's counsel said this was a base conspiracy. The woman who had informed on the prisoner had been engaged to him, and they were to have been married in a few days. Unfortunately, Stockton had, with his intended wife, paid a visit to another young lady, to whom he paid attentions that the other girl did not like. This made the intended wife jealous, and on leaving the house she gave her husband a parcel and told him to put it in his pocket. When the officer appeared she quarreled with him, and said now she would fix him. Unfortunately for the prisoner, the statement was not corroborated by evidence, and although a very plausible defence, it fell like water through a seive on the ears of the Court. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

PICKPOCKET AT UNION PARK.

John Scully, a professional, was charged with stealing the watch of Frederick Keller, in the bar-room of the Union Park Hotel. Witness said that when he was standing in the bar-room he felt a hand at his vest pocket. He caught the hand and was swung round but nevertheless held on to the prisoner. The next he saw was his watch at his feet. He was too much engaged to see where the watch fell from. An officer who was in the bar-room said that he saw the prisoner during the struggle drop the watch. The proof being positive, Scully was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 30, 1866.

$1,000	Oregon War L'n, Yearly	109½	60	West. U.Tel	51⅛
45,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C'62	104¼	100	do	51
4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R'65	103⅜	100	do b30	51
150,000	US.6s.5-20s.C.'65	103½	100	do	50⅝
40,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	97⅛	50	do	50⅝
3,500	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. First Series	103⅛	50	Bos. Water P	
			100	do	34
1,000	do ....2d Ser.	103⅝	100	N. Y. Cen s60	97⅛
54,500	do	103⅛	25	Chi. & R. I	94⅝
3,000	do ....3d Ser	103⅛	1000	Erie R	61⅛
6,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	102⅞	800	do	61⅝
			1500	do	61⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	99	500	do s10	60⅞
17,000	N. Car. 6s	85	30	do	60⅞
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅛	200	do ......2d call	61⅞
10,000	do b30	27⅛	100	Hudson R. R.	111⅞
40,000	do b30	27	100	do ......2d call	112
100	Fourth N. Bk	99⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	104
15	do	100	200	Mich. S. & N. I	78⅝
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	105	100	do	78⅝
40	Cen. N. Bank	106⅛	18	Cleve., Co&Cin.R.	117
500	Mar. & C. 1st P.	44	100	Ill. Central R.	120⅛
100	Del. & Hud. Canal	155	50	Chic. & N. W. P.	59
100	Cary Improve't	12½	600	Cleve. & Tol	105
50	Spring M. Coal	37	100	P., F. W. & C.	98⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co	16½	350	do	98⅛
50	At. Mail S. Co	125½	200	do s15	98

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	West. U. Tel...x-d	51	400	Reading R......b10	109⅛
200	do	50⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	82⅝
100	do	50⅞	400	do s3	82⅝
300	Erie R s3	61⅝	200	do s15	82⅝
800	do c	61⅝	200	Chic. & N. W	30⅞
100	do s10	61⅛	300	P., F.W. & C	98⅛
300	do s3	61⅞	100	do s3	98⅛
500	do b3	61⅝	100	do s10	98⅝
200	Catawissa R	79	100	do b10	98⅛
200	do b10	79	100	do c	98⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co	54⅞	200	Chi. & R. I	93⅞
100	do b5	54⅞	200	Reading R......s10	109⅞
300	Spruce Hill C	4⅜	400	do b3	109⅞
1900	Erie R	62⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I	78⅝
500	do s3	62⅛	100	do s3	78⅝
300	do s10	62	500	Cleve. & Pitts	82⅝
200	do b10	62⅛	200	do s10	82⅛
100	do ......bty	62⅝	200	do	82
800	do b3	62⅛	500	do b3	81
400	do s3	62⅛	100	Chi. & N. W	30⅞
1500	do	62⅛	100	do b10	30⅛
400	do s3	62⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. P. sty	58⅝
200	West. U. Tel...x-d	51⅝	200	P. F. W. & C	98⅝
100	do s3	51⅝	100	do	98⅝

MONDAY, July 2—P. M.

The Fiscal and Commercial Year 1866, of the United States, closed on Saturday last, and our Foreign Trade figures for the port of New-York, this morning, are complete, though only official to the 1st May, by months, and semi-official since, as weekly rendered from the Custom House. From the outports we have no official dates, beyond the relative Customs Duties reported from the Treasury Department to the close of the third quarter of the year. These were:

On Goods marketed at New-York	$100,696,631
On Goods at the out ports	*32,174,867
Total from July 1 to March 31	$132,871,098
Since received at New-York...$32,257,899	
Estimated for out ports......10,750,000—	43,007,899
Total Gold Customs for year	$175,878,997

* Of this sum $663,347 was also deposited in the New-York Sub-Treasury.

The entries of Foreign Merchandise during the year at the port of New-York amount, according to our tables:

From July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	$301,398,899
At other ports, estimated	100,466,299
Total gross importation	$401,865,198

While this appears to be the gross sum of the year's importation of Foreign merchandise, the amount already marketed in the United States, or upon which the duties were paid as preliminary to consumption here, was about $370,271,572. We arrive at this sum from the ascertained average Customs duty of *forty-seven and a half per cent.* on the value of the Goods marketed at New-York for ten months of the year, ($235,900,674,) from the official Custom House returns to May 1. Following this rule at the out-ports would give for the whole year, at all the ports, the above total of $370,271,572, producing to the Treasury revenues, in Gold, at the average tariff of 47½ ℔ cent., $175,878,997, as above.

The Export values for the Fiscal Year from *all* the ports of the United States we estimate as follows:

EXPORTS—CURRENCY AND GOLD VALUES.

From the port of New-York		$212,684,618
Ordinary, same as last year, from out ports		81,285,735
Extra, 967,375 bales Cotton, South direct.		193,475,000
Total in Currency		$487,445,353
Reduced to Gold, average 140 ℔ cent.		$348,175,252
Specie from New-York	$57,729,100	
Out ports, same as 1865	14,684,459	
Extra from Boston	5,000,000—	78,413,559
Total of all reduced to Gold		$426,588,811

In the above we have no account of the extra shipments of Cotton in July and August, 1865, (the first two months of the fiscal year,) nor of the export value of a large portion of the 967,375 bales since September 1, cleared at the Southern Custom-Houses at a much higher Currency value than $200 ℔ bale; nor of the increase of other Domestic Exports than Cotton over the previous year. We might therefore safely assume that the official record of the commerce of the year, when made up at Washington, will show the *whole* Currency values of the Export movement, (exclusive of Gold and Silver,) considerably in excess of *five hudnred millions*, in place of $487,445,353.

The other revenues of the Government for the fiscal year, added to the Customs in Gold, will present a grand total of *Five Hundred and Fifty Millions*, out of which the extraordinary closing expenditures of the War were paid; the order Civil expenses of the Government borne, the Interest on the Public Debt, of all descriptions, promptly paid, and *one hundred millions* applied to the reduction of the principal of the Public Debt, as it stood on the Official Statement of July 31, 1865. The Revenues, recapitulated, are:

Customs in Gold, as above	$175,878,997
Excise or Internal Taxes	311,369,133
Miscellaneous receipts	63,748,307
Total for year	*$550,996,437

*Nine months official—three months closely ascertained.

The Import entries, for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,013,605, against the total entries of $3,818,091 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,388,335, against $2,023,471 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $550,574, against $100,289 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,902,264. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 10,167 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,625.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to May 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	May 5	$3,886,560
August	24,293,836	May 12	4,767,121
September	22,480,272	May 19	6,130,282
October	23,056,733	May 26	4,365,284
November	26,999,125	June 2	7,868,323
December	25,921,045	June 9	2,730,759
January	30,037,059	June 16	9,055,745
February	30,830,430	June 23	6,746,943
March	25,919,066	June 30	3,013,605
April	24,673,788		
Total to date since July 1			$301,398,899
Against same time last year			157,233,548
Increase since July 1			$144,155,351

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,075	April	$23,311,185
August	14,681,077	May 9	3,218,011
September	13,028,314	May 16	3,738,972
October	21,272,243	May 23	2,117,494
November	23,080,426	May 30	2,260,855
December	22,825,305	June 6	1,634,555
January	20,168,207	June 13	1,943,494
February	17,195,507	June 20	2,297,972
March	23,668,817	June 27	2,388,335
Total to date since July 1			$212,684,618
Against same time last year			201,963,194
Increase since July 1			$10,721,424
Gold, June 30, 1866			153⅞ ℔ cent.
Gold, July 1, 1865			139⅞ ℔ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,986	May 5	$996,634
August	1,554,338	May 12	1,315,161
September	2,494,973	May 19	8,763,295
October	2,516,226	May 26	9,381,840
November	2,046,180	June 2	6,807,907
December	2,752,181	June 9	4,220,456
January	2,706,336	June 16	6,056,743
February	1,307,030	June 23	1,409,286
March	1,045,039	June 30	550,574
April	588,875		
Total to date, since July 1			$57,729,100
Against same time last year			39,763,725
Increase since July 1			$17,965,375

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,804	February	$3,633,431
August	1,681,206	March	3,967,553
September	2,027,144	April	1,551,721
October	2,479,087	May	3,783,186
November	1,952,873	June 1	324,552
December	2,519,993	June 9	952,933
January	2,364,263	June 21	911,741
Total to date, since July 1			$29,142,577
Against same time last year			16,054,555
Increase since July 1			$13,088,022

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the same office since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,575
September	13,037,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,885,803
November	10,138,601	November	4,243,786
December	8,378,335	December	2,783,684
January	12,469,865	January	5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,964	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
Total	$133,617,484	Total	$46,145,548

Trade during the week past was not generally active. The Import and Export movements were moderate. But near the close of the week there was more done in the way of paying Customs Duties, particularly on goods likely to be affected by the New Tariff. And the receipts of Corn and other Domestic Produce by canal were also increased. The market for Money continued very easy. The transactions in Government Securities unusually large. During the present week the July Dividends, of various kinds, will begin to be felt on the market. Of these nearly $10,000,000 will be paid by the Government in Gold, and $8,300,000 in Currency, on the Funded Stocks of the United States and Third Series of the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds. The City Banks will pay out $3,000,000 for their own half-yearly Dividends, and $5,000,000 more on the Interest and for reimbursement of part of the Principal of the various State Loans. If to these we add the numerous Insurance, Savings Banks and Railway Dividends announced for July, the sum total for the month, excessive of the Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, to be paid off before the 15th, is not less than thirty millions in Gold and Currency.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	151⅞@156⅛@151⅜@153⅞
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	103⅞@104⅞
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	96⅞@97⅞
U. S. 7.30 ℔ cents, 1867-8	102⅞@103⅞
New-York Central	98⅞@98⅞
New-York and Erie	58⅞@57⅞@63⅞@61⅞@62⅞
Rock Island	94@95⅞
Michigan Southern	78⅞@78⅞
Illinois Central	120⅞@120⅞
Hudson River	112@111⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83⅞@83
Fort Wayne and Chicago	98 with div.@95⅞ ex div.
Chicago and Northwestern	29⅞@30
Almaden Quicksilver	50@47⅞
Cumberland	45@44⅞
Reading	108⅞ with div.@104⅞ ex div.
Northwestern Preferred	58⅞@59⅞
Canton Land Co	58⅞@54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25⅞@26
Mariposa Preferred	23@22⅞

The Gold Room fell 1½@2 ℔ cent. Saturday, notwithstanding the elaborate and costly arrangements made on Friday afternoon to *corner* the deliveries of the day. The Custom-house demand continued large, but this gave only partial aid to the parties who had undertaken to make the cash gold scarce against the *shorts*. The shipments of specie of all descriptions by the day's steamers amount to $454,574, making for the week $550,574, nearly the whole in silver and foreign gold coin. The Customs duties of the week are $2,902,264.

Only one session of the Stock Exchange was held, at which business was generally dull, though prices were well supported. The dealings in Erie were less excited than on Friday, closing 62⅛ ℔ cent. against 61⅞ ℔ cent. On Wall-street a very heavy business was again done in Government Stocks, especially in United States 5-20s of 1865, which sold up to 103½ ℔ cent.

At 3:30 P. M. the following general quotations were made, as compared with Friday night, the market closing quiet:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅛	97⅛	Northwest	30	30
U. S. 5-20s	104⅞	104⅞	N. West Pref	59	59⅛
U. S. 7.30s	103⅜	103⅛	Rock Island	93⅞	93⅞
N. Y. Central	98⅞	98⅞	Fort Wayne	98⅛	*95⅞
Erie	61⅞	62⅛	Cumb'land Coal	44⅞	44⅞
Hudson	111	111⅞	Quicksilver	47⅛	47⅛
Reading	109⅞	*104⅞	W. U. Telegraph	51⅛	51
Mich. Southern	78⅞	78⅞	Mariposa Pref	22	22⅞
Illinois Central	121	120⅞	Canton	54⅞	54⅞
Pittsburgh	82⅞	83	Ohio Certificates	27⅛	26
Tennessee 6s	96½	98½	American Gold	154⅜	153⅞
Missouri 6s	77	77	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅛

*Ex-Div.

The Central National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent.; the old Bank of America, 5 ℔ cent.; the Ocean National, 5 ℔ cent.; Phœnix National, 4 ℔ cent.; American National, 4 ℔ cent.; Nassau National, of Brooklyn, 5 ℔ cent. The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	132	Bank of the Republic	112
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	117
America	139	People's	118½
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Commonwealth	98
Seventh Ward	106½	Park	145
State of New York	107	Central National	105½
Commerce	109½	First National	209
Ocean	100	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Han. & St. Jo. L. G's	98
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Han. & St. Jo., convert.	80
Buff., N.Y & E.1stM.'77	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	75
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f.'85	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	102
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c., '69 72	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	102¾
Mich. C. nw. 1st M, 8s, '82	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	97
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	57
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	95	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	103½	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	87	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M	79

The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending June 28, 1866, was, tons

was, tons	40,935.00
Corresponding week last year, tons	22,133.10
Increase for the week, tons	18,801.10
Tonnage for the season to June 28, 1866, tons	560,935.15
Corresponding time last year, tons	222,408.16
Increase for the season of 1866, tons	338,526.19

The Reading Road brought down last week the extraordinary Coal tonnage of 107,223 tons; making a total for the first seven months of the fiscal year of 1,998,014 tons, as against 1,331,450 tons same time last year.

The Manhattan Savings Institution announces its usual half-yearly dividends for the 16th of July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 30, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 7,205 bbls. Flour, 530 bbls. Corn Meal, 66,428 bushels Corn, 8,280 bushels Rye, 5 bushels Oats, 90 pkgs. Cut Meats, 250 pkgs. Lard, and 106 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand at $8 12½@$8 37 for Pots, and $16@$17, (nominally,) for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 494 bbls., including 447 bbls. Pots and 47 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—is dull to-day, at former quotations. Java at 24c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb; sales, 3,200 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at drooping prices. Middlings, 36c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 965 bales, against receipts of 357 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 9,936 bales; sales and resales, 8,250 bales; export clearances since Monday, 58 bales; estimated stock at the close, 117,000 bales. The movements of the week Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega notice thus: "Our market for the week has been very quiet, closing with declining tendency. The few sales made have been made almost entirely on spinner's account, speculators having retired from the market, and nothing being wanted for export. The receipts at this port are in excess of the sales, and as most of the Cotton arriving is of good grades, and is put in the market on arrival, prices rule in buyer's favor. The Liverpool advices have not strenghthened our market. The large stock of Cotton in Liverpool, and the certainty of a European war being interpreted unfavorably for an advance of prices. The reports from the South regarding the next Cotton crop are still extremely contradictory, and although there is a decided improvement in the advices, the mass of the evidence would show that our next crop will not be large enough to meet the probable demand for American Cottons. The Cotton goods market is unchanged. Receipts at all ports for week ending June 22, 16,500 bales; receipts at all ports since the close of the war, 2,353,000 bales."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	9,936
Receipts since June 1, 1866	43,721
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	377,993
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	807,801
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	458,737

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 26c.; Indian Orchard A, 25c.; Indian Orchard B B, 19½c. Bleached Shirtings—Masonville, 33½c.; Androscoggin, 32½c.; Hope, 29c.; Slaterville ⅞, 18c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Sprague, 20½c.; Atlantic Mourning, 18½c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Corsets—Thompson's Coutil l'Impératrice, $30; Thompson's Coutil Parisienne, $14. Skirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's, Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ℔ cent.. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 18½c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 21½c.; Washington Satteen, 27c. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 47½c.; Amoskeag B, 42½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair request at rather firmer prices for all really desirable grades. Sales since our last, 9,400 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 70: very poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$10 15, chiefly at $7 65@$8 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$10 15 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$7 70
Extra State	7 50	@10 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@10 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 20	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@17 50

Southern Flour is quiet to-day. Sales since our last 425 bbls. in lots, at $10 15@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $8 75@$14 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy at $4 70@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,800 bbls.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat continue very scarce, and, for the most part, nominal in price. A load of very choice Milwaukee Club was reported sold at $2 55 ℔ bushel; but this is decidedly an outside price. Prime No. 1 Club is offered to arrive at $2 50 ℔ bushel, without finding buyers. Corn is heavy and drooping, though being less abundant. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels at 82@85c. for unsound, and 85c.@87c., closing at 85c.@86c. for sound new mixed Western, 85c. for next month's delivery ℔ bushel. New Oats have been in less demand and heavy. We quote new Western at 52c.@54c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues quiet, but steady.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℔ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ℔ lb. Mr. E. Wells notices the week's business thus: "A fair business has been doing this week, considering the advancement of the season and the unprecedented small stock from which consumers have to select. Reports of the growing crop throughout interior New-York and the Western States continue favorable; in some sections of Vermont and the Connecticut Valley, however, the insect is said to be making its appearance." From London advices of 16th inst. we copy: "Since our last the market has continued very firm, and Hops, especially the lower grades of English, have changed hands at an advance of 10s.@15s. ℔ cwt.; this is owing partly to the accounts of fly in some of the plantations, and partly to the momentary stoppage of foreign supplies, owing to the breaking out of the war in Germany. The prospects at present are not encouraging for a large crop, consequently we look for higher prices next season. There were some fresh orders received for Bavarians and Alost from your side, which, however, were only partially executed." Imports of the week, 74 bales. Exports of the week, 63 bales. Imports since September 1, 1865, 6,950 bales. Exports since September 1, 1865, 1,857 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 85,662 hides; sales 30,000 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Weitzel & Weidmeyer, 4,500 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 6,400 Entre Rios, &c., 22 lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Montevideo, 21½ lbs., private terms; 3,600 Corrientes, 21½ lbs., 15½c., gold, usual selection; 5,800 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 15½c., gold, usual selection; 800 Bogota, 20 lbs., 13c., cash, as they run; 1,300 Aspinwall, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 West Indies, 17 lbs., private terms; 400 Maranham Dry Salted, 30 lbs., 12½c., cash, as they run; 2,809 Texas, 22@26 lbs., 15c.@15½c., cash, as they run; 900 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50@60 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Slaughter Ox, 50 lbs., 12½c., cash, rejected bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 352,100 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 305,800,) 2,500 Wet Salted do., and 375 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 204,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 5,000 California, 52,000 Rio Grande, 50,500 Orinoco, 2,500 Porto Cabello, 5,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 5,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,000 West Indies, 1,600 East Indies, common; 5,000 Texas, 3,000 New-Orleans and Western, 2,000 Southern, 15,000 African Kips, 375 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 2,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. Hull & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the general demand has been hardly so active as during the past few weeks, owing in all probability to the known scarcity of stock in the market. Prime parcels of all kinds, however, meet with ready sale on inspection, at about last week's figures, which we do not materially change. The receipts from the tanneries have been light—barely 30,000 sides—and the stock remains but little altered. Oak Tanned remains in brisk demand at very firm rates, while the stock continues to decrease. Slaughter in the Rough continues in active request, with an upward tendency in prices. The supply of both Hemlock and Oak is small and firmly held. We quote sales: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 44c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—Copper is in more request and firmer. Other kinds are moderately inquired for. We quote: Ingot Copper at 32c.@33c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $45 50@$47; Scotch Pig, $46@$48; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@105 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c. in gold ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 18½c.@18¾c., in gold; Banca Tin, 19½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in demand at unform rates, including Porto Raco at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 49c.@65c. ℔ gal on.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine, at 82c.@83c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3@$9 25 ℔ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand and steady. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 71@$1 73 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand at 23½c.@24½c. for Crude, 39c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@55c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—An active inquiry prevails for New Mess Pork at, however, easier and irregular prices, the market closing in favor of sellers. Other kinds have been very quiet and generally nominal in price. Sales since our last 10,250 bbls., in lots, at $31 75@$32 for new Mess, closing at $32, regular way; $29 50@$30 for one year old Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for new Prime; $30 for thin Mess; $29 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. new Mess, July delivery, part buyers' option, at $32 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 13¼c.@15¼c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 430 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal; 40,000 lbs. rough Sides sold at 14½c. ℔ lb. Lard heavy and lower; sales since our last 460 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand and steady at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unsettled. Beef Hams continue inactive at $45@$45 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@22c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	.38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb	.33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb	.35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	.32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb	.35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	.32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℔ lb	.31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	.38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	.34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	.30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	.27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	.29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	.26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb	.23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	.20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ℔ lb	.20	@22
Farm Dairies, ℔ lb	.18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ℔ lb	.6	@ 8
Factory Dairies—common, ℔ lb	.17	@17
Farm Daries—common, ℔ lb	.8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ℔ lb	.17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℔ lb	.6	@ 8

SKINS—Are in limited request only, the high rate for Gold deterring manufacturers from operating. We hear of no sales of importance. Quotations are nominal. Honduras, 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c.; in Gold, ℔ lb. For Goat the demand continues only moderate, manufacturers for the most part refusing to buy at present asking rates. The stock is comparatively small and held with considerable firmness. We note sales of 60 bales Tampico on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.@58c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c.; Gold, ℔ lb.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 55c.@60c.; each.

SUGARS—Have been less active and heavy to-day. Sales since our last 580 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14c. and 260 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 83,000 lbs. at 18½c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 114,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 18,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 285 bbls. Western, in bond, at $2 30@$2 31 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 75,000 bushels Corn at 4¾d.@5d., and 7,000 bushels Peas at 5½d. ℔ bushel. For London, 7,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ℔ bushel, and 40 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Glasgow, 24,000 bushels Corn at 3s. 9d. ℔ quarter; 200 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d. ℔ 280 lbs. For Bristol Channel, a bark with 23,000 bushels Corn on private terms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN EASTERN FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 156 West 24th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—With board. Private family. No. 86 East 17th-st., near Union-square and Irving-place. Front basement for a physician.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE pleasant rooms, and two smaller, with board, in a private family, near the Powelton House, one mile north of Newburgh, on the Hudson; river view, lawn, shaded grounds, fruit and stabling. Address Box No. 122 Newburgh Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES DESIRING board will find good accommodations, pleasantly located, within easy access of the City; a short drive from Long Branch. Good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MRS. F. READ'S, Goshen, Orange County; good board and accommodations; piazza well shaded; piano and dancing-room, swing, croquette, and five minutes' walk from the depot (Erie Railroad.) Terms $10 and $8 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WESTCHESTER, 13 miles from City Hall; easy access by steamboat or cars; pleasant accommodations; fruits and vegetables; terms moderate; refers to S. A. WOOD, No. 152 Fulton-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING.—FOUR LARGE square rooms, with good board, at the well-shaded farm residence of Mrs. E. C. PINNEY, can be obtained from July 1. Accommodation for horses and carriage. Address her at Elizabeth, N. J.; or inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

BOARD AT FLUSHING.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, in a delightful and healthy locality in Flushing, only three minutes' walk from the depot. Terms moderate. Address R. H. C., Box 1,883 New York Post-office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—TWO large and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from the town of Orange, and a few minutes' walk from the Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address, immediately, K., Box No. 169, Orange, N. J.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON, HIGHLANDS on the Hudson, twenty minutes from depot. Terms moderate for immediate applicants. Inquire at No. 82 Pearl-st., or address E. ROBINSON, Proprietor, Garrison, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, FOR A FAMily of five or six persons, in a farmer's family on the Hudson River, not more than four or five miles back from the river, and within easy access of the City. J. D. O., New-York Post-office Box No. 6,774.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY. Also, all wishing desirable board, rooms or cottages, can have directions immediately. Call or address THE BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 552 Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR a family without a nurse, can be accommodated with good board in Orange, near the depot. Address Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

HARLEM.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at a beautiful country residence foot of 125th-st., Harlem River, one block from steamboat landing; bath-house, boating, fishing and fruit. Call at No. 126 9th-st.

BELLVILLE, N. J.—THE MANSION HOUSE is now opened as a private boarding-house. Boating, stabling, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

WOULD ACCOMMODATE A PIOUS family with country board. Address M. E. B., Chatham, Morris County, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular. Prof. S. T. FROST.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island, only a few moments' walk to the water; splendid sea bathing; fishing unexcelled; steamboats from Piers Nos. 33 and 43 East River, at 6 o'clock P. M., direct for the house; terms reasonable. M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE, Hyde Park, Vermont, J. I. NESMITH, Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains, on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; superior accommodations; a good livery connected with the house.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON SEASHORE, ONE mile from Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, Barclay-st., 4 P. M.; returning 7 A. M. Fine shady groves, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, rowing, mineral springs. Board $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors. B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor. BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 12½X24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine: variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GOLDEN EGG and KIM-KA. THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN; or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, AURORA FLOYD. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, A. W. Fenno, Wallis, Ward, Whiting, &c.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS and THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS. Cast by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD and EL HYDER. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7½, SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LADY OF LYONS. Characters by Messrs. Frank Dwight Denny and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, English Comic Opera. A NIGHT IN ROME, AND THE TWO CADIS.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M. THE CLOUD LEAP.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—FARRAGUT'S TRIUMPH IN MOBILE BAY.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

A Caution.

We hear of applications made to officers and agents of railroads, steamboats, &c., from persons claiming to be connected as correspondents, reporters, or in other capacities with the New-York Times, for free tickets or other special favors on the strength of such connection. We desire all persons concerned to take notice that all such applications are utterly unauthorized and unwarranted, and the persons making them, unless they have written certificates from the Editor or Publisher of the Times, are usually imposters. We never authorize any such applications, and uniformly pay all expenses of correspondents, agents or others traveling in the service of the Times. And we shall feel indebted to all persons who will promptly advise us of any such applications that may be made professedly in our name or on our behalf.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

Matamoras papers of June 23 say that Bagdad had been abandoned by the Imperialists, and that the Liberals had assumed the Government of that place. The train captured at the affair of Camargo was valued at $1,500,900.

Mrs. Lincoln has sent to the Soldiers' Fair, at Washington, a silk bed-quilt, on which much tasteful needlework is displayed. It bears in the centre a blue star in a white field, on which are lesser stars corresponding with the number of States which Mr. Lincoln believed to be in the Union after the rebellious attempt to shatter the Government had been defeated. Among these stars is the national eagle, and around it the motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*" The quilt is bordered with stripes of red and white. On the other side, in splendid embroidery, are represented beautiful flowers, the All-seeing Eye which watches over our country's industry, and an arm-chair representing the Chair of State. This specimen of needlework was a present to Mr. Lincoln from Mrs. William Barlow, of Oregon, in 1861.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Post* has just visited the battle-fields of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, in Tennessee, especially with a view to examine the graves of our fallen heroes. The few dead of Fort Henry are buried just without the fort. At Donelson the chief battle took place on the ridges of land three-quarters of a mile from the fort. The graves of our soldiers are scattered over these ridges of land for three or four miles about. When the National Cemetery is established at this point, it is estimated that it will contain about 1,000 headstones. The graves of our soldiers are generally in very bad condition. Those of the rebels are in the Dover Citizens' Cemetery, and in good order.

The monument in memory of the late Hon. Owen Lovejoy, has just been erected over his grave at Princeton, Ill. It is a plain, well-proportioned structure, without ornament or device of any kind, and stands about 20 feet high. It is made of four large blocks, the shaft being one of the largest in marble ever erected in the West, weighing three and a half tons, and rests upon a perfect cube, supported by two square bases. On the upper one is the name "Lovejoy," in high relief. The cube contains, on the front side, the following, (beside other inscriptions of members of the family:) "Owen Lovejoy, born January 6, 1811; died March 25, 1864."

In the United States Circuit Court, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of the City of Baltimore *vs.* The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, thus declaring that the Connellsville Railroad Company had not misused or abused its charter. Judge McCandless, in his charge to the Jury, affirmed that the Pittsburgh and McConnellsville Railroad Company have the right to make their road to the Maryland line and there connect with any road authorized by the State of Maryland.

A novel insurance case has been decided in Missouri. The question arose upon the following facts proved: A building is insured against loss by fire; it falls down, being heavily overloaded with merchandise; the fall occasions a fire, which destroys the fallen material. Query—Is the Insurance Company liable? The Court decided that the building insured having fallen, ceased to exist as such, and that it ceased to exist by reason of a peril not insured against, and hence that the Company was not liable.

The soldiers' celebration of the Fourth of July, which is to come off at Salem, in Marion County, Illinois, bids fair to be the most imposing demonstration of the kind which has ever transpired in the West. In addition to the Governor and his staff, who will be in attendance, Maj.-Gens. W. T. Sherman and John A. Logan have written letters to the Governor, stating that they will positively be present. The crowd will probably reach twenty-five thousand persons.

Mr. James Parker, of Springfield, Mass., has just received from a friend an Indian relic of peculiar associations, viz., a red clay calumet, or pipe of peace. The donor says in his letter: "I am pleased to present you with this Indian relic which I personally received from the renowned warrior Black Hawk. It was received on the banks of the Mississippi, June 25, 1836, thirty years ago." The calumet is about four inches in length, with a bowl two inches in depth, and it weighs half a pound.

It is stated that Gen. Cass' large fortune of five millions of dollars had its origin in his investment in real estate in what is now the heart of the City of Detroit; and the heirs of the deceased statesman may thank the late Mrs. Cass, who died in 1855, for the great wealth they inherit. Repeatedly, when the property was rising in value years ago, the General was anxious to sell, and was only restrained by the earnest advice and remonstrance of his wife.

An English counterfeiter of greenbacks has been arrested at Atlanta. He states that the bills were made at Nottingham, England, and that he, with nine accomplices, came here for the purpose of peddling them. Three are in New-York, two in Boston, one in Cincinnati, one in St. Louis, one in Nashville, and one unknown. He refuses to describe them, or give any information against them.

A Springfield (Ill.) lawyer is preparing a case for the United States Supreme Court, which attacks the constitutionality of the income tax. The contestant reports upward of $52,000 income the past year, but, under protest, he declines to pay the tax, and will, when the usual compulsory action is invoked, ask injunction from Judge Davis to restrain the Government officials from collecting.

Since May 15 emigrant trains have gone West from Kearney City at the rate of eighty wagons and one hundred and sixty people (men, women and children) per day. This computation is exclusive of freighters' trains, which exceed the emigrant trains in number of wagons, but not in people. It would be within bounds to say that one hundred and fifty wagons pass West daily during the season.

A subscription paper is in circulation, the purpose of which is to raise the sum of $50,000 to present to Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Among the signatures are Chief Justice Chase, Gov. Bullock, Lieut. Gov. Andrews, James Speed, R. W. Emerson, Gerrit Smith, B. F. Wade, Senators J. B. Henderson, Chandler, Howard, Grimes, Nye, Conness, Williams and others.

George H. Pendleton is announced as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of Ohio. Gen. Schenck has been renominated in the Third, and Samuel Shellabarger in the Seventh (Columbus) District. Gen. Ashley has announced his purpose to run again in the Tenth District.

A call has been issued, signed by Gens. Logan, Palmer, Haynie, and other distinguished soldiers of Illinois, for a mass convention of the "Grand Army of the Republic" of Illinois—a political organization of military men—to be held at Springfield on the 12th of next month.

It is stated that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad have contracted with N. C. Munson and other parties for the completion of their railway from Boston to Fishkill, N. Y. It will be built to Willimantic in twenty months, and to Fishkill in three years.

A New-Haven Company has commenced manufacturing compressed stone for building purposes. It is made of sand, pulverized quartz and silicate of soda, and hardens from the consistency of putty, in twenty-four hours, to the solidity of stone.

The Nashville *Press and Times*, alluding to the vaunt of Robert Toombs at Havana, that he had trampled upon eighteen Union flags at one time, thinks that "though Toombs himself has passed away from among us, the Toombs tone still remains."

Several cases of the fatal cerebro-spinal meningitis have occurred in Shelby and Hancock Counties, Indiana, death ensuing immediately. Six or seven persons were taken sick in one day, and died before 24 hours.

Hon. Charles D. Drake, of St. Louis, estimates that at the next Missouri election the total Conservative vote will not exceed 40,000, while the Radical vote will amount to 65,000.

At a recent gathering of the Democratic managers in Ohio, Vallandigham's proposition to stump the State was respectfully declined. They had had enough of that on a former occasion.

The Leavenworth *Bulletin* places at the head of its editorial columns the following ticket: "For President in 1868—Ulysses S. Grant. For Vice-President—A man we can trust."

Gen. G. W. Morgan has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Thirteenth District of Ohio, on the eighty-seventh ballot.

The Union majority in the new Legislature of Oregon will insure a successor of the same politics to United States Senator Nesmith, Democrat.

The Pope's own sister recently died at Rome in great poverty and misery. She was anti-Catholic, and the Pope wouldn't do much for her.

LOCAL NEWS.

Justice Grover, of the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision in the Santa Anna case, discharging the defendants from the order of arrest. The principal reason assigned by the Justice in his opinion for granting the discharge is that the plaintiff, Taylor—as clearly appears from the evidence—agreed to pay the defendants a large sum in case they succeeded in disposing of the steamer *Agnes* to Gen. Santa Anna; and this fact, the Court thinks, would have enabled Santa Anna to repudiate the contract had the defendants possessed full power to contract for him. This being so the Justice said he did not see how the plaintiff has sustained any damage from want of authority of the defendants. The discharge from arrest was therefore ordered.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner Naumann, on the body of Patrick Conway, a sailor on board the ship *T. J. Southard*, Capt. Maxwell, which arrived at this port on the 20th of June, from Leghorn, after a passage of two months' duration. From the evidence adduced before the Jury it appears that deceased came to his death from injuries received by being brutally beaten and maltreated by his superior officers during the voyage. The record of the deceased's sufferings was an awful one, as related by the witnesses. The inquest was adjourned, owing to the absence of important witnesses.

A rowing match for the championship of this State took place Saturday between the six-oared boats of the Albany "Mutual" and the New-York "Atalanta" Boat Clubs, resulting in the victory of the "Atalantas." The race was pulled over the regular course opposite the Elysian Fields, a distance of three miles. The distance was made in 18 minutes and 43 seconds, which is said to be the fastest time ever made on the course. The race was witnessed by several thousand persons from the shore and from boats in the stream.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to select a site for a new Post-office and United States Court in this City had a conference with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and a Joint Committee of the Common Council on Saturday. After considerable discussion it was resolved to recommend the lower end of the City Hall Park as an appropriate site, the price to be $500,000, in accordance with the terms of a resolution lately adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

In the Police Courts yesterday, Bernard McLaughlin was committed for trial for threatening the life of an officer while in the discharge of his duty. Michael Donohue was held for trial on a charge of larceny, and Thomas Moloney for receiving the stolen goods. John Prince, *alias* Gorman, and Stephen Hayes, *alias* Rooney, were held to answer the charge of being concerned in a pickpocket case.

Albert Unterholz, who is charged with a series of forgeries on our City banks, was examined Saturday before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Court. Two complaints were made against the accused, and some evidence offered in support. The case was, however, laid over to allow other complaints to be made.

James Bayham was arrested and committed for trial without bail on a charge of having committed an assault upon an old man named Patrick Welsh, in West Thirty-fourth-street, on Friday night, and afterward assaulting Officer Murray, beating him severely over the head, and biting his upper lip off.

Josephine Adams, of No. 167 Greene-street, was seriously though not mortally stabbed in the breast and hand, on the corner of Greene and Prince streets, about 9 o'clock last night. Her assailant was Rebecca Reveille, and the cause is understood to be jealousy. Reveille was arrested, and held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

Only ten unlicensed liquor-dealers were arraigned before the Police Magistrates yesterday for violating the Excise Law. They were all admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each.

The closing services of St. Stephen's Church, Christie-street, took place yesterday forenoon. Rev. Drs. Higbee and Morris assisted in the devotions, and the Rector, Rev. Dr. Price, preached an able and interesting historical discourse.

An inquest was held Saturday on the body of John H. Knoblock, 17 years of age, whose death resulted from a fracture of the spine, received on the morning of the 24th ult., by falling down a flight of stairs at No. 90 East Twenty-fifth-street.

Two cases of cholera were reported yesterday, one being at No. 14 Laurens-street, and the other at No. 307 West Twenty-seventh-street. Both parties are doing well.

Judge Cardozo's injunction business was continued Saturday, and at 5 o'clock in the evening the Police Captains had received 282 injunction papers.

The Board of Health's bulletin, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, read: "No cholera; public health good."

Mr. Booth, Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., has vetoed a resolution of the Council raising his salary from $3,000 to $5,000.

Gold was lower on Saturday—152@153⅜ per cent. as against 154⅛ at the close on Friday. Government Stocks active; the Railways rather dull; money easy.

There was rather less activity in general business on Saturday. Prices were irregular. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Union Party and the Convention.

The opposition to a National Convention would at least be plausible if it proceeded upon a correct estimate of facts. If the Union Party were as one upon the great issues before the people, an appeal to a Convention as a means of producing unity would be superfluous. If the party were cordially harmonious, a gathering of Union men under the pretence of promoting harmony would suggest the idea of a mischievous intent in the minds of the operators. Or if in the ordinary course of things an opportunity were soon to be had for discussing differences, and testing the possibility of converting the sphere and aspect of the party from sectionalism to nationality, a call emanating outside of the regular organization would be impertinent. Upon one or another of these hypotheses has been predicated all that has yet been written against the Convention. In reality, however, none of them is true. The Union Party is not united. The present condition of the party exhibits strong and dangerous dissensions rather than harmony. And in the regular arrangements of the party no provision has been made for eliciting the prevalent opinion in regard to questions that have arisen since the last Presidential election as well as since the election of the members now in Congress.

On the principle that that should be hidden which is not pleasant, and that that which we would fain not believe should be concealed, perhaps, there is gross wrong in these confessions touching the position of the Union Party. It may perchance be criminal to disturb the hosannas of those who cry peace when there is no peace, and who write about the party as though no difference of opinion existed in its ranks. But we confess our inability to discover either wisdom or honesty in this course. Disguise it as we may, the unpleasant fact does not admit of mistake. The Union Party is divided—so divided and distracted that its defeat will be inevitable unless something be meanwhile done to determine authoritatively its course on the question of restoration, its conditions and consequences. Ignore the fact if you will. Gild it and sugar-coat it if you please. But fact it is, and in our judgment it should be met frankly, fearlessly, and at once.

It is alleged on the other side that the policy of the party is embodied in the action of the Radical majority of the House; that the Joint Committee have set forth the final decision of the party in regard to the South; and that no other utterance will be entitled to respect. But inasmuch as the members of the present House were elected under circumstances different from those which now exist, and without any declared reference to the problems now awaiting solution, their utterances cannot be held to be decisive. Their individual views are beyond cavil, but their right to speak for the Union Party, as a whole, in respect of the restoration policy, remains to be determined. The reasonable presumption is against them: because the attitude they have assumed toward the South, and on the general subject of the Union, differs widely from the recorded dicta of the party during the progress of the war. The authorized views of the party, as determined in Convention and by Congress prior to the unfortunate occurrence of dissension, are the views which Mr. Randall and his associates have embodied in their call. With whatever other sins they may be chargeable, upon this point they are in the right. The "bolters" are they who plague the party with pet fancies of their own, or who would tell the party to gratify their personal malignity—not those who stand upon the formally declared principles of the party, and propose to apply in peace the propositions to which the party committed itself in the midst of war.

Besides, it cannot be pretended that the Union men of the whole country have been heard from in any shape since the termination of hostilities. To this moment, the Union Party is known only as a sectional organization. Has not the time arrived, then, when its capacity as a national power, and its spirit as the nucleus of a national organization, may be advantageously tested? And how may these points be settled if not by friendly intercourse in a convention assembled from North and South, West and East? Why should the conference be objected to by professed Unionists? Are Northern men unwilling or afraid to meet Southern men in council; or is it supposed that a party organized and managed at the North, without regard to the South, can ever command the respect or win the support of the Southern people? It is enough, surely, that the invitation to the Convention is based upon the provisions of the Constitution, and assumes as its initiatory propositions the terms proclaimed by the Unionists of the North. That the South is willing to meet us upon these terms seems to us a matter of rejoicing rather than complaint. And if the result of the conference be the organization of a party upon which the loyal, conservative men of the entire country consent to stand and to labor, every true member of the Union Party, as it now is, will have reason to be glad. For from that moment the Union Party will be free from the peril which now threatens its existence—the peril of sectionalism; and its glory as the promoter of a restored Union, with the authority of the Constitution paramount, will be even greater than its glory as the conqueror of rebellion.

"But Democrats favor the Convention, and will participate in its deliberations." Well, what then? Mr. Greeley was not unwilling to be the coworker of Mr. Vallandigham to effect a premature and dishonorable peace; and why may not Republican Unionists coöperate with Democratic Unionists to profit by a peace that is legitimate and honorable? While the national life was endangered, we were never unwilling to receive aid from loyal men, because their party affiliations were democratic; and with what decency can we refuse to meet them in friendly discussion, and for the promotion of a common object? The Union Party was proud, in the presence of rebellion, to rely upon the assistance of Democrats like Gen. Dix, Judge Daly, Mr. Brady and Mr. Winthrop; and in the record of its gallant soldiers will live the names of Sherman, Hancock, Meade, Sickles, Logan, McClernand, Shields and Meagher—all Democrats, in the party sense, but the representatives of a class of Democrats who are infinitely more worthy of recognition in a Union Convention than sundry Republicans who might be mentioned. Instead of being ashamed of the Call for a Convention because Union Democrats as well as Union Republicans may meet upon the terms presented, we are disposed to look upon this circumstance as evidence at once of the desirableness of such a meeting, and of the liberal spirit in which the movement has originated. In the present position of the country, it were neither prudent nor seemly to quarrel about names. The great need of the time is a National, patriotic, constitutional Union Party; and to construct this we are prepared to forego sectional shibboleths, and to bury the prejudices that would keep Union men asunder.

Smoking out the Tribune.

The *Tribune* has shed vials of ink and demolished quires of paper in alarming and exciting its readers against the admission of Confederate States and Representatives into the Union or into Congress. Its columns have been shotted for seven months with paper grape and canister, demanding "guarantees" and "civil rights." It has sustained the "Committee of Fifteen" in all their contrivances to keep the Union divided, and it has assailed the President even oftener than "Thad. Stevens" required.

Now all this was false pretence—mere words to conceal intentions. The *Tribune* advocates the release of Jefferson Davis. It proclaims "universal amnesty" for all rebel chiefs, and for all who starved Union prisoners. It hails Jake Thompson, George Sanders, and their fellow-conspirators, who sent associates to rob, burn and assassinate, as friends. It welcomes Maury, Slidell, Tombs, Wigfall, &c., back into Congress. In short, it throws all doors wide open, ignores all questions of disloyalty and treason, UPON ONE CONDITION, which is:

> "For our own part, and in behalf of some others who believe the true, sufficient basis of reconstruction to be UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE—these two, and no more."

"*These two and no more.*" For negro suffrage, it seems, Mr. Greeley surrenders everything else. That is *his* "basis of Reconstruction." "Upon that basis," he adds, "South Carolina is and ever was a loyal State—quite as loyal as Indiana." In other words, South Carolina would be loyal because she has more negroes than white men.

In thus "smoking out the *Tribune*," we have the Radical programme. This explains Chief-Justice Chase's visit and speeches to the South Carolina negroes. It explains, also, the hot haste with which a "Universal Negro Suffrage Bill" for the District of Columbia was rushed into the House of Representatives. This was "the entertainment" prepared for Congress by Messrs. Chase, Sumner, Greeley and Phillips. All the schemes and contrivances for obstructing the work of reunion were after-thoughts.

Of course, we all know what "impartial negro suffrage" means, and what the *Tribune* desires. South Carolina, with more blacks than whites, would elect a negro Governor, and negro members of Congress. Districts in other Southern States would elect negro Representatives. To this *complexion*, under Mr. Greeley's programme, things would come—followed directly, of course, by the *Tribune's* amalgamation idea, anything short of which fails to appease the fanatic spirit of abolition. This, startling as it may seem to some, is but a simple and logical step. The *Tribune's* "free-love" principles, *impartially* applied, "irrespective of color," will accomplish what Wendell Phillips, when he exhibited a girl with not a tinge of black blood, declared to be the common mission and destiny of the black and white races in America!

It is to these "base uses" the *Tribune* seeks to pervert and devote the great Republican Party. It remains for that party, individually and collectively, to accept or reject "these two and no more" political ideas. We see what the Radicals want, and what they are ready to pay for it. Those who are in favor of the political and social commingling of the black and white races, as the fruits and compensations for the treasure and blood expended in crushing rebellion, will array themselves under the banner of Phillips, Greeley, Sumner, &c., &c. To this, sailing under their own colors, there is no objection. But we protest against the experiment of working out this dark problem within the Republican organization.

No journal in the Union has written as much or as vehemently against ignorant white suffrage as the *Tribune*. But as for grossly ignorant black suffrage, to use the precise language of the *Tribune*,

> "We need no other guarantees for the civil rights of the freedmen, the repudiation of the rebel debt, nor for the integrity and tranquillity of the Union."

Alarmed, apparently, at this sweeping avowal, the *Tribune* attempts to mystify by saying that it is "not in favor of universal *white* or *black* suffrage for thieves, rowdies and blacklegs." This shallow dodge may deceive *its* readers, for many of them "swallow camels" with surprising ease. But will the *Tribune* inform us in what State "impartial suffrage" is withheld from "rowdies, blacklegs," &c., &c.?

The *Tribune* admits that while it demands party fealty from others, it claims for itself the right to "bolt" when and as often as it pleases. The *Tribune* expresses regret that it failed to elect Apostate Robinson, and rejoices in its support of Citizens' Association reform candidates, notwithstanding, as he says, they "proved robbers." Indeed, so strong is its "bolting" proclivities, and such is its zeal for "robbers," that it now pledges its support to more of the same sort *next* December.

The Fiscal Year Just Ended.—The country, we think, has reason to be satisfied with the results of the commercial and fiscal year which closed on Saturday, June 30. On reference to our money column it will be seen that both the Government and merchants of the United States have been driving by far the heaviest business ever known in our history. The Treasury revenues are $550,000,000; the export trade $565,000,000, or, reduced to gold, $426,000,000; the import trade $401,000,000; the reduction of the principal of the public debt, by actual payments from the revenues of the year, $100,000,000; the interest on the debt, the extraordinary closing war expenses of 1865, and the ordinary civil expenses of the Government, were also promptly paid out of these revenues, and a very large share of the year's commerce with the Old World anticipated in gold supplied from the Treasury, when it was most needed by, and could be most useful to, American interests abroad two months ago.

Union National Convention Indorsed.

The *Tribune*, of Saturday, says:

> "It may be interesting to the New-York Times to know that Senator Guthrie and Mr. Niblack indorse its convention."

Certainly banks never objects to good and responsible indorsers. Why should politicians? It is a broad, patriotic, enlightened call, and the more good indorsers it attracts the better. Does the *Tribune* object to Senator Guthrie and Representative Niblack on account of their Democracy? Mr. Greeley has not always been so fastidious. When he wanted "peace on the best attainable terms," he went to Washington and cuddled with "Copperheads." When he was ready to pay slavery $400,000,000 for "peace," he went to Canada to negotiate not only with Democrats but conspirators—men who, while bamboozling Mr. Greeley, were sending off robbers, pirates and assassins to rob our banks, burn our cities and assassinate our President, Vice-President and Secretaries of State and War.

We cheerfully accepted the services of War Democrats to *defend* the Government and Union. Does the *Tribune* object to their participation in an effort to restore both?

About Armies—Modern and Ancient.

We wish that some one thoroughly conversant with the history of warfare from the remotest centuries to the present day, would write and publish, for the general edification of mankind, an analysis of the art of war with the ancients and its gradual development to our time. Since the term "Geography of the sea" was justified by science, the writer of such a work we propose, might perhaps entitle it "A Comparative Anatomy of Tactics." It would undoubtedly be instructive, at all events, and to that extent useful. There is one point, and a very curious one too, upon which such a dissertation would throw considerable light. This point is again prominently evolved in the present European war, that mankind more and more resumes the practice of the pre-Christian era in massing immense numbers of men for active warfare. Tamerlane and Genghiskhan, and the Persian Xerxes Istaspin led men by the half million, and of the latter it is even said by three millions, into war at one time. The Huns and the Hungarians before their conversion to Christianity, and before assuming fixed abodes for their homes, overran Germany and Italy with armies numbering four, five and six hundred thousand. Even later, the Turks gained all their victories by means of their immense numbers which they hurled upon their Christian adversaries, and it was only by the merest luck that Kara Mustapha's three hundred thousand were defeated under the very walls of Vienna in 1683 by the eighty thousand under the Polish King Sobieski and the Duke of Lorraine. While the weapons of attack and defence were only available in close combat and personal bravery, and dexterity and strength in the use of the lance, the sword, the dagger and the battle-ax often decided the contest, it is easy to understand why the onslaught of a whole avalanche of human beings upon a smaller number, in open plain, became irresistible and was adopted.

Even after the invention of gunpowder and its application to war purposes, Mahommedans, though gradually, yet sparsely introducing into their armies the use of cannons and the clumsy musket, still continued to place more reliance upon numbers. The Christians, actuated by a higher tone of chivalry, put individual courage and exertion in battle higher than the power of attack or resistance of compact masses, when one counts only as a small fraction of the whole. And we see, that in their contests throughout Europe and even during the Crusades, camparatively small armies were brought into the field. When the gun for war use became better available and less heavy and clumsy, the idea of standing armies had also begun to take root, and European armies in war grew in size. And yet, during the great Thirty Years' War, was there on neither side an army of sixty thousand men brought into fight. Gustave Adolphe landed with but twelve thousand Swedes on German soil. At the great battle of Nuremberg between this Swedish King and the Imperial Gen. Wallenstein, each combatant had not more than forty thousand men. And at Luetzen, where Gustave closed his career, each army was less than fifty thousand strong. The Duke of Weimar, the second great General of the League, never had more than twenty-five thousand men under him, and the Imperial Gen. Tilly had won all his fame and laurels with less than thirty-five thousand men. Eighty thousand was considered an immense body of troops by Turenne, Marlborough and Eugene of Savoy. In the wars of Frederick of Prussia, the French but once, with all their German allies, at Rossback, had one hundred and twenty-five thousand, and were terribly beaten by Frederick's seventy or seventy-five thousand. Frederick himself gained the almost bloodless victory of Pirna, with ten thousand prisoners, with an army of only thirty thousand, and won the great but fruitless battle of Prague with less than sixty thousand.

At the outbreak of the French Revolution, the Duke of Brunswick marched into France with an army of two hundred thousand, an unprecedented army for those times, but he soon marched back again with very much less. Napoleon had beaten three Austrian armies, conquered all Northern Italy, and made for himself the foremost name in war, all with never more than forty thousand men under his command. In all his campaigns, Napoleon never gave battle with more than one hundred and fifty thousand. At Jena he had but one hundred and twenty thousand, at Wagram twenty thousand more, at Austerlitz not over ninety thousand in actual fire. His large army of five hundred thousand, with which he marched into Russia, shared the same fate, but for other causes, as the Duke of Brunswick's in France. Even at Waterloo Napoleon's army was not much over a hundred thousand strong, while Wellington, with Blucher's thirty-five thousand Prussians, had only about a hundred and fifty thousand.

But look at the present armaments in Europe. Prussia puts an army of between six and seven hundred thousand men into the field, of whom fully five hundred thousand are available for offensive purposes. Austria has between eight and nine hundred thousand men in arms, and between six and seven hundred thousand it is intended to move for actual warfare. The German States siding with Austria will bring from three to four hundred thousand into the field, and those allied with Prussia about one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand. Italy has armed six hundred thousand men, and means to operate offensively against Austria with at least four hundred thousand. There you have on the side of Prussia and Italy an armed array of eleven hundred thousand men, on the side of Austria and the middle and southern German States an equal number, or about two millions two hundred thousand human beings pitted against each other.

The first Napoleon is reported to have said that he never had a General who could ably command fifty thousand men. We await the development of impending history to learn of the men who can successfully wield such immense cohorts.

We desire, however, more especially to call attention to this fact, that with the increased perfection in the construction of firearms and the means of destroying life, the size of armies for actual war has also increased. Is it because we are nearing the system of the ancients, to which we have referred, that numbers decide the contest? Are we about, so far as war is concerned, to adopt the tactical system of overwhelming masses, as practised by Tamerlane, Attila and Soliman? Is it because the long range and precision of the rifle and rifled cannon have rendered personal courage and individual prowess and bravery so useless, that only when massed together in legions by the half-million any hope of success remained? These are interesting questions, and we hope somebody may be able to answer them convincingly.

The Pope in Wall-street.—The Pope is in the American market for a loan of four millions of dollars. We suppose that all that is necessary to secure the complete and prompt success of this loan is a little opposition from the Protestant religious Press. Let them "pitch into" the Pope and his Government and denounce the attempt to raise the loan, and we will guarantee that before the close of the current month every hundred dollar bond will have been disposed of to some good Catholic, and every dollar of the four millions will be on the way to Rome to cheer the heart of the Holy Father. In the circular that has been issued by the agent of the loan, setting forth its terms and conditions, the Catholic sentiment is appealed to in these words: "It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics, having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain." The Archbishop of New-York, moreover, having received letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, has formally recommended the loan to the faithful, and the Catholic clergy have been specially invited to become subscription agents. The temporal inducements, in the way of security and interest that are offered, are doubtless considered first class; for the Holy See is not blind to the fact that even the zeal of the most devout may be stimulated by the prospect of securing 7½ per cent. interest, and a hundred dollar gold bond for sixty-six dollars. And even if Garibaldi should happen to get himself into St. Peter's Chair before the close of the year, we doubt not he will respect the obligations entered into by Pius IX., although these obligations may have been rendered necessary by the Pope's anxiety to keep the red-shirted Apostle of Liberty at a safe distance. No one need be afraid that he will not have a chance to subscribe to this loan; for if the Pope gets four millions of dollars from this country, he will very soon give us an opportunity to lend him ten millions more.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—Unless the last advices of the progress of Atlantic telegraph operations should prove premature, we may reckon on the recommencement of the great work of laying the cable before the close of the present week. The *Great Eastern* was to leave Sheerness for Valentia on Saturday, the 30th of June. Allowing three days for the voyage to the starting point, and three days more for laying the shore end of the cable, the *Great Eastern* ought to be ready to weigh anchor by Saturday next, (the 7th.) This would enable the expedition to start at a season almost invariably the most favorable for a North Atlantic voyage. Before the close of the month, at all events, it is safe to reckon we shall have learned the fate of the expedition. If success attends it, daily bulletins of the grand military operations in Germany will be issued in New-York at as early an hour (by the clock) as in Paris and London. And much of the interest in the mail news will thereby necessarily be destroyed.

Literary Epidemics.

As in the physical man, so in his mental nature, there seems to be a recurrence of epidemic developments of things good and things bad. Sometimes they take the form of a desire for the wholesale shedding of blood; sometimes of an outbreak of religious rhapsodies; sometimes of a poetic mania which afflicts young men and maidens with ecstatic anguish and alternate exaltation; sometimes of periodical fits of morality, which Macaulay said was a malady peculiarly British; and sometimes, as at the present time, a flooding of the reading universe with sensation literature of which all the crimes of the Decalogue are the text, and all the follies of social life the adornment.

The last being the prevailing epidemic—the word "epidemic" is defined as meaning a contagious disease—it may not be amiss to glance at a few of its peculiarities; and, as the infection among ourselves is chiefly communicated in bales of literature from England, we may as well leave this country out of the question, and confine our remarks to our cousins across the sea.

There was a time when novels were pictures of social life, of ordinary persons, and of the usual sort of feelings and actions. They spoke of men and women who lived before the railway and the telegraph wire had taught every one to be in a hurry, and a cheap Press and Malthusian medicaments had instructed and refined their minds and manners. A novel then did not necessarily end with a catastrophe, or begin with a secret and deadly crime. And the brain of the public not being at fever heat, the public was content.

Eugene Aram, *Jack Sheppard* and *Mr. Richard Turpin* saw the light in a book form sufficiently near to each other to be placed together. They represent a great awakening of interest in and sympathy with criminals and crime. To this day, *Jack Sheppard*, the most purely animal villain of the three, enjoys the most attention from a certain class of the reading world, who buy and borrow the history of his adventures. Of course, there were other writers than Ainsworth and Bulwer Lytton, nor did these two continue to introduce thieves and murderers into the best society of England. The Solitary Horseman of Mr. James appeared at rapid intervals and amidst many sunsets, and Marryatt entranced the youth and age of his countrymen alike. And these and other writers being worth reading, and their books being full of action, the taste for novel-reading became healthier and more pure. We need not more than allude to the influence of such men as Dickens and Thackeray. The immense popularity of the former was a revelation of how people loved to hear of their own troubles and pleasures, and even absurdities, and to be refreshed by truthful pictures of actual life. The influence of Dickens will long be felt, while that of many of the novels that crowd the booksellers' shelves will cease within a few months.

A few years back—how many we can count upon the fingers—began a new style of novels, of which a mixture of spiritualism and crime was the characteristic. They were accepted at once with great delight. It is charming to be horrified, but is delightful to have one's flesh made to creep by ghostly as well as ghastly narrations.

And then the interpretation of many of the impulses and secret feelings of our nature which these books contain—the theory of absorption of one brain by one more powerful, of the electric currents which proceed from some people toward others, of the mysterious language of the eyes, of the attributes of the various hues of complexion, and their connection with human character—all these things and many more of the same sort appeal with great force to unexplained but no less real instincts of our nature. And the natural consequence is that there is an epidemic of sensation literature, nor is Miss Braddon the only person to whom it is due.

The harm that this sort of writing is doing the rising generation is, we think, not to be estimated. It is unhealthy in the extreme, for several reasons. In the first place vice is by many recent novelists associated rather with genius than mere animal force. True, the amazingly clever criminal depicted by Wilkie Collins, Miss Braddon or Mrs. Edwards come to a bad end, but they do so only after raising our admiration and often pity for them, and we are apt to view their ending as a sort of suttee performed alongside the dead image of their happiness. Then the lesson is inculcated, or at least learned, that society, as at present constituted, is a very bad institution, where frailty is the rule and guilt the usual thing. The heroines of many of the stories published of late are like cats, graceful but treacherous, highly electric and never tamed. They all disbelieve in human nature, and illustrate their belief. And when they finally disappear we feel that there is a brimstony odor in the air which is not good for us. But the greatest evil of all in this kind of literature is, that it panders to and increases that terrible mental excitement which seems at various times to pass over the earth, and before which old and simple ideas of what is truthful and good become in danger of being lost. The people of to-day are hurried along the path of life with a speed which bewilders them, and makes the view on either side like unreal phantasmagoria. The novels are made to suit, and are as rapid and unreal. And we suppose this will continue the case until the epidemic subsides again, and the simpler tastes of our youth come once more into vogue.

The Fenian Senate.—We have been favored with a long document called "An Address from the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood." It is written in the florid style peculiar to the enthusiastic Celt, but we do not find much in it beside rhetoric. The following paragraph, however, has a spice of malice that makes it quite readable:

> "It is admitted that, with such a vast power as our organization has developed, with competent minds directing the tried and faithful military element we possess, success must have crowned our efforts, and British rule have been forever annihilated on this Continent, *but for the interference of the Administration at Washington*. *To that interference* and to the measures, as arbitrary as they were unexpected, taken *by the Executive and head of the State Department* to defeat our movement, we refer with reluctance. Our just anger at the *treachery* practiced against us is tempered by sorrow that the name of American Republicanism should be sullied by such *truckling to the necessities of foreign despotism* on the part of men invested with the highest trust in the Commonwealth."

Tolerably cool, for dog days. But did it ever occur to these fellows who babble of "treachery," that the Congress is the war-making power in this country, and not the "Fenian Senate," with its head centres and chief organizers. When the time comes for war with Great Britain and Ireland, the declaration will, doubtless, come from the Capitol at Washington instead of the sky-parlor at No. 706 Broadway.

The Florida Railroad.—A statement appeared in The Times, a few days ago, in which it was alleged that Ex-Senator Yulee, of Florida, had tried "to cheat Messrs. Roberts & Co. out of their road before, and during the war." The Vice-President of the Florida Railroad, who resides in New-York, assures us that the statement respecting Mr. Yulee is incorrect. The enterprise is being conducted harmoniously by the parties interested in it, and promises to be a grand success.

Amusements.

The month of June closed on a prosperous theatrical season, and July opens with every prospect for continued successes. The sister cities, New-York and Brooklyn, have to a certain extent been the stage on which experiments more or less amusing and expensive were tried, amusing to the people and costly to the experimentalists; the blessed fruit of experience has rewarded the latter, and the former with refreshing confidence trust the future for their return.

Winter Garden.—Mr. John Brougham's last "Pocahontas" week is advertised at Winter Garden. Whoever among our City or country friends fails to see the festive John and the melancholy maid, loses much.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Moss continues to attract good houses by means of fancy handbills and the tender-eyed portrait of Dan Bryant, who, like many another Irish emigrant, has left Cork and taken to boarding in this country. The "Colleen Bawn" is on the bills for to-night and to-morrow.

Olympic Theatre.—Mr. Selwyn produces this evening, for the first time, a popular dramatization of "Aurora Floyd," with a new cast. Mrs. Emily Jordan has returned from the embarrassments of a roving commission, and rejoices again in an engagement in the metropolis, making her appearance on this occasion as the heroine.

Barnum's Museum—This cheerful institution flourishes and its proprietor waxes plethoric with the good and green things of life. We refrain from an enumeration of the attractions advertised, lest the watering places should be emptied and the country at large drawn hither "for to see." This is the last week of the dramatic season, and also the week on which cometh the Fourth of July. On the latter day there will be performances every hour from the earliest sunrise to the darkest midnight, and it is confidently expected that the building will be ram jam full, to the great discomfort of the fat girl and the utter annoyance of the Carolina twins.

Niblo's Garden.—We used to sing that old Virginia never tires; but, under the circumstances, it is suggested that this little line might be changed, giving the untiring credit to the rollicking Ravels, who are drawing crowded houses now, as they did scores of years ago. Niblo's Garden is cool and comfortable always, its attractions are genuine, its general surroundings eminently respectable. The evening performances of the Ravels, the ballet and the little beauty Young America, should be seen by every man, woman and child in the City. The *matinées* afford facility to those living out of town, to ladies unattended, and especially to families.

New Bowery Theatre.—This is the third week of the Buislay family, and the first of an accomplished *danseuse*, Senorita Rosita. The "Niagara Leap," the feats on horizontal bars and giant swing, several new tableaux, and a new invention

called the "Spiral Mountain" are announcee for to-night and every night.

The other announcements for the week are "Little Red Riding Hood" and "El Hyder" at the Old Bowery, where two performances will be given on Wednesday; the regular performances at Geroge Christy's Opera House; a Royal Spanish Circus at the Amphitheatre, and an Orchestral Concert at Terrace Garden.

ENGLISH OPERA.—"A night in Rome," and "The Two Cadis" will be given at the French Theatre to-night.

PARK THEATRE.—Mrs. CONWAY continues the name of Mr. FRANK DENNY at the head of her Summer season bills.

Mr. Page's New Picture.

The works of Mr. PAGE always have obvious faults, but they always have decided and great merits In the present picture the fault is but one—a tinge of that sallow tone which gives the idea that the painter has mixed soiled gamboge in his vehicle. And even in this particular, the picture is much better than some of PAGE's that we could name.

"Farragut Triumphant" is a full length, life-size portrait of the Admiral lashed to the main rigging of the war-steamer *Hartford* as she passes up Mobile Bay just after the crisis of the seafight there, and before the firing is over. He stands erect upon the outside of the main shrouds just below the maintop lashed to the rigging by a rope round his waist.

In one hand he holds his field-glass, while with the other he steadies himself by one of the iron futtock-shrouds of the topmost rigging. Close above him is the framing of the top, and at his feet the great main yard, painted black in navy fashion, extends across the picture. Just over his head a reddish rugged fracture in a timber of the maintop shows where a fragment of an exploding shell left its mark while the Admiral was there. The distance is occupied with the waters of Mobile Bay, where monitors are still exchanging shots with the ram *Tennessee;* and close down below one of the *Hartford's* guns has just been discharged, the red gleam of the fire still alive in the thick white smoke close to the muzzle of the piece.

The figure of the Admiral is drawn with wonderful freedom and ease. His head is bare, except for the iron-gray hair, now worn well back from his forehead, and the face is a close, spirited, and very successful portrait. The expression is still the steady calmness and utter resolution of the battle, scarcely lighted with the quiet consciousness of a great and perilous duty well achieved, a great success now secured.

The point from which the picture is supposed to be seen, is above and at one side of the Admiral, nearly corresponding to the fore-top-gallant yard-arm; for you see past the Admiral's feet, between the shrouds and the mast, a bit of the unpainted part of the spencer-mast, which stands snug up in the wake of the mainmast.

Except for the single blemish above referred to, the color, the handling, the perspective, and the rendering of the accessories in this picture, are agreeable, faithful, skilful, harmonious and entirely successful. We do not enter at large into the analysis of those particulars, for the reason that they do not constitute the principal attraction of the picture. That attraction is the spirited and manly truthfulness of its very striking representation of our most eminent naval commander.

THE JERSEY EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Convention—Visit to the Water Gap and Rebecca's Bath—The Return Home.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BELVIDERE HOTEL, Monday, June 30, 1866.

Let it be said no more that the star of Jersey shines dimly in the galaxy of States. The fact alone that for two whole days the atmosphere which surrounds the pleasant little town of Belvidere has been filled with the scintillations of the genius of all her counties, emanating in varying yet harmonious rays from a single focus, ought to dispel forever that imaginary mist which the prejudice, if not the envy of the sister States presumes to hang between her and light. When from her one and twenty counties she sends a hundred and fifty representatives of her Press, who meet together, like the tributaries of a great river, in one congenial flow, respect for her growing dignity is wrung from the minds of those long skeptic to her progress.

This opening is perhaps a trifle too rhetorical, but when I assure you that I have not slept since I arose from a three-hours' feast of reason and flow of soul, contributed to the guests of the Convention last night by the members thereof—a feast of reason where there was nothing served up but might be published in a selection of beautiful prose for the benefit of ambitious declaimers at our public schools, you can understand how difficult it would be, with all this fresh upon my memory, to avoid the construction of a single metaphor or the use of an adjective which, however redundant, contributed to my expression's rounded flow. With this explanation of the origin of the foregoing allusion to galaxies and genius, I shall proceed, as nearly as I can approach it, in that simplicity of style peculiar to your correspondent since first checked in his exuberant flow of fancy and exultant use of polysyllables by the imperial ukase from the inner chamber: "Confine yourself to facts, Sir!"

This semi-annual (Summer) Convention of the New-Jersey editors was, in point of numbers at least, a great success—almost too great a one, as the gathering far exceeded in size the expectations of the Committee, that the demand made upon them on the arrival of the train for food and lodging, in a region so far removed from a base of supplies as Belvidere, taxed their patience and their providence to the utmost. For the first time, I believe, in the history of Editorial Conventions, the delegates and the guests were invited to bring the ladies with them. The response to this invitation was a surpriser, as the ladies rushed to the scene in a state of feeling made of some curiosity to see the "Water Gap," and a great deal to learn from observation how great minds comported themselves in conclaves. That the flow of one hundred and fifty hungry people into a modest little town of two hotels, in modest keeping with their limited surroundings, created some sensation, you can readily understand; but the state of things which followed when the hundred and fifty became sleepy people, however vivid your imagination, you cannot dream, and is quite too harrowing for description. When the ladies were made comfortable with their spouses, (I have no right to suppose they were not congenial couples,) and the bachelors and the unaccompanied married men began to look for soft places to lie down in, appreciating the painful sympathy details would awaken, I drop hastily the curtain over the scenes which followed.

Friday morning after breakfast the business of the editorial meeting, adjourned from the evening before, was concluded at the Court-house, after which Mr. MORFORD, of the New-York *Atlas*, a former member of the Jersey Press, read an interesting sketch entitled "Three days in Scotland," filling up in a most enjoyable and instructive way the spare time before the hour appointed for the start to the "water gap." At half past eleven the party started for this point, reaching the Kittatinny House about 2 o'clock. Here the Philadelphia guests and the lettered representatives of Southern Jersey had already assembled. The party now numbered over two hundred, the majority of whose appetites had grown strong on the weak fare of Belvidere, nevertheless they had to wait for two hours the sounding of the dinner gong, which they did at the dining-room door with the patience and good humor characteristic of as many hungry Celts in famine time around the entrance to a soup kitchen. The dinner, which came at last, was taken as per programme, without ceremony, the absence of which was not noticed on this occasion as it had left the company very soon after the gathering at Belvidere, and they reconciled themselves quite naturally to the loss. At the invitation of a polite and artistic photographer, who lives in "a little house under the hill," a few rods from the Kittatinny House, those of the party who considered their shadow worth looking at, went to him, and helping to make up a group after the most approved fashion of photographic arrangement, were taken conjunctively on the spot. Whether this group is to be engraved as a companion picture to that representing the gathering of genius at Sunnyside, now so popular a work of art, rests with the shadowy future; but my own impression is, if you insist upon it, that it won't. This over, the party divided, setting off to make the most of the short space of time permitted them, in visiting the picturesque beauties of the neighborhood. Of special points of interest there are some twenty to be reached on foot, and almost as many more within brief riding distance. Your correspondent, out of his gallantry, chose to pay a visit to Rebecca's bath, within half a mile of the hotel. Being after the lady's bathing hour, the fate of Actæon, Although suggested, did not warn me off: yet strange to say, there was a time when, midway upon my journey, I could have wished at least half his fate—the nimble-footed stag would have performed his part of leap from rock to rock, and over the jagged trunks of prostrate pines so much more gracefully than the unhappy biped whose fate of broken shins and torn belongings was scarcely less enviable than the dog's death of the hunter.

The experiences of all who clamber to this sequestered spot must be so much alike that it is possible a very fair idea of the journey and its accompanying penalties and pleasure may be gathered from the guide books, to the poetical details therein I dutifully refer you.

Those who joined the Convention anticipating that feast of fine scenery suggested by the programme must have been wofully disappointed if they had not the tact to break loose from all ties at the Gap. The nut promised was a large one but there was a mighty deal more shell than kernel, nine-tenths of the time alloted for the excursion being consumed on the way to the point of sight and in waiting for the dinner. At half-past six the party returned to Belvidere, this return trip of twenty miles or so being by far the most enjoyable morsel of the entertainment as it was served. The ever-fitful scene as we rushed along by the edge of the historic Delaware, the pine-clad hills of Pennsylvania to our right and those of Jersey to our left, their lofty summits canopied with the glories of the approaching sunset reflected in the placid bosom of the great river sleeping lake-like far below, was a panoramic picture fresh from the pencil of the Great Artist long to be remembered for its wondrous beauty. But what an insult it is to the glorious scenery of these grand old hills and noble river to rush by them in a railroad car, eat your dinner at the terminus, climb lazily the nearest hill, rush down and home again by the same brute conveyance and boast then that you have done the "Water Gaps." Shame upon us these miserable times that the appeal is so loud for pennies that all other nature is being crushed within us but that which contributes in some degree to the universal sacrifice to mammon. Oh, for the abandon of the school boy, who, reckless of all consequence in obedience to the voice within him and deaf to the noise without, flings all his books behind him and betakes him truant to the woods that he may play at the feet of his mother nature for awhile and go home the richer of her blessing. Would that mankind had more of this and less of the machine, or that machines by choice would not insist on the possibility of doing the Delaware in a day.

The editorial dinner began at nine o'clock, Mr. WURTZ presiding, in the absence of a better (joke), Mr. HOOD, the President of the Association, being absent from illness. At the dinner, as at sleeping time, the accommodation was so scant that many of the members and the guests were of necessity excluded from participation in the feast, contenting themselves with fattening as they best could in adjoining chambers, and with hearing the speeches in all sorts of risky ways—on tip-toe in the jam in the doorway, or in break-neck fashion, with a curvature of spine over the balusters. The toasts were of the usual character, beginning with the President in Washington, and ending with the President at Belvidere, through a very circuitous route and by a great many stopping places. The speeches were of the varying degree of length and quality for which that mode of conveying to others a succession of ideas is remarkable. What they wanted in that *esprit* which an occasional sip at the sparkling bowl communicates was fully compensated for in the abundance of sober things which were said on the occasion. Nobody seemed to grumble at the wise economy which ignored claret and champagne, unless it might have been the landlord, who did look, poor man, as if the world were going wrong with him, and as if he had determined to revenge himself upon everybody else in bursts of bad food and ill-temper.

Eating and talking over, and everybody who was thirsty having indulged *ad libitum* in the unadulterated flow of the limestone spring which supplies this happy village, those who had sagaciously held fast by the key of their bedrooms all day, fearing a raid upon their feathered preserves, retired to rest, and those who hadn't betook themselves to a melancholy roost upon a stoop, a sofa, or any other utensil provocative of much anguish, physical and mental, but not of sleep. This Saturday morning the party returns home, dropping off individually at the stations nearest the happy homes blessed by their intellectual labors. Thus endeth the Summer Convention of the Editors of New-Jersey, in point of numbers, good weather, and good behavior, a great success. It would afford me much pleasure if in all other respects I could likewise speak in praise of the excursion, but what with the confusion arising from lack of room and poor accommodation at Belvidere, and the brief space alotted to sight-seeing, the main objects of the excursion to the guests, and necessarily to those who presumed to cater for their pleasure, there was sufficient disappointment in the general result to cloud one's recollection of scenic beauties seen only from the windows of a railway carriage, and swamp forever all recollection of three new conundrums manufactured near Rebecca's Bath—the only original funny things I had the luck to hear.

FIDES.

POLITICAL.

The Proposed Convention.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

Just as we supposed, the New-York *Tribune*, and papers of its stripe, have flown in passion over the call for a National Union Convention, which we published yesterday. Instead of meeting it with that decent respect to which the honest expression of political sentiment is entitled, they straightway shout their denunciations and hasten to bestow their most vigorous abuse upon it. All this is characteristic, but it is not calculated to produce the desired effect. Upon the contrary, it will have an opposite effect, by operating upon the stubbornness of some and the indignant sympathies of others.

The call which has been issued is dignified and explicit. It calls upon those only who hold the political faith of which ANDREW JOHNSON happens to be the exponent and champion—for it is not at all original with him—to get together in council. It is the prerogative of all men in this country to enjoy their own political opinions, and the exercise of this privilege is all that is proposed by the callers of this Convention. Neither the New York *Tribune* and its *confreres* are expected to participate; neither are they assailed, that they should feel called upon to exhibit such unscrupulous and swift resistance. *The temper which they manifest is an indication of their own weakness, and not of a consciousness of their strength.*

The *Tribune* declares the call to be a formal proclamation of withdrawal by its signers from the National Union Party; but it forgets that the words "National" and "Union" cannot belong to a party which seeks to deny the Federal existence of eleven States, or which proposes to destroy the Union by holding one-third of its legitimate elements in vassalage and usurping the right of legislating for them. *We claim that the Tribune and the party of which it is the organ are revolutionary in those respects, and purely sectional in their creed, and that therein they have left the Union Party and the principles which have always been enunciated by it.*

Four years ago President JOHNSON offered a resolution in the United States Senate, which was adopted by that body, declaring that the war was waged in no spirit of conquest, and with no desire to infringe the rights of the States, but only to maintain the supremacy of the Union against rebellion; and that when this was accomplished the war should cease.

The Union Party applauded that declaration then, and gained strength through a popular conviction of its sincerity, which crowned it with victory at the polls and in the field. *We hold that the legitimate Union Party still hold the same belief, in spirit and in truth, and that Andrew Johnson has not swerved a hair from it. He was elected upon that platform and he has ever since been consistent with it, both in utterance and action.*

It is in exceeding bad taste for the men who, taking counsel of their sectional animosities, and their ambitions for continued political power, have led the Union Party astray from its old landmarks, to charge those who have remained faithful and consistent with heresy or desertion.

We want no subjugated Provinces, peopled with conquered and disfranchised subjects brooding constantly over their wrongs, and ultimately growing into an inherited hate which will seize upon every fancied opportunity for redress. Yet the policy of Congress tends toward exactly that end. We do not desire to be chained to the corpses of eleven dead States and be subject to the malignant virus which they will engender.

It is to escape this that the Convention has been called, to organize an appeal to the people in the coming elections to decide the issue which has arisen in the ranks of the Union Party, and which puts an end, temporarily, to all other political questions. *We cannot go any further in the adjustment of principles or parties until it is disposed of, and for that reason we welcome the action of gentlemen who have called it:*

A Speech by Vallandigham.

A few days since, VALLINDIGHAM made a characteristic speech at Columbus, Ohio. Discussing the proposed amendments to the Constitution, he said:

Understand me, I am not opposed to these amendments simply because they are amendments to the Constitution, although I think, with the President, that none should be made while eleven States are out. Whenever all the States are again back in their places, there are some amendments which I will desire to see adopted.

1. We will want to guarantee the liberties of the white man, by providing he may stand here as Mr. JEWETT has done, as I am doing, and as Gen. MORGAN will soon do, and talk to the people about their rights without being arrested and thrust into a bastile. [Cheers.]

2. I want an amendment that will proclaim in terms even more directly, that no President can ever suspend the *habeas corpus*, and that the writ can never be suspended by the President or Congress, except in the particular spot where judicial process is overthrown.

3. I want an amendment that will forever crush under foot—aye, with an iron heel—that execrable doctrine, born of the late despotism, that there is a war power higher than the Constitution, and that all the President has to do to become a worse despot than the Czar of Russia is to get up a war with one of the States, or with some foreign Power. That damnable doctrine I want to be made so damnable that the leprosy of sin and damnation will cling around it forever. [Great cheers.]

WOULD CURTAIL NEW ENGLAND.

There is another amendment I should want to propose, as an humble citizen, if I never get beyond that. Who are your Constitution tinkers? They are from New England; your Sumners and your Wilsons, and all that class; and that other class of meanest Yankees yet, your Western Yankees in Congress, who legislate for the benefit of New-England and neglect the interests of their own constituents. We have some of that sort in Ohio, and not far from this district. If we are to have alterations in the Constitution when all the States have been restored, there is this to be submitted.

Ohio has three millions of people. Far off in the Northeast, over the barren hills and sea-girt coast, lie those little States, not much larger, all together, than the State of Ohio—Rhode Island, very much after the fashion of Delaware, which old Major NOAH in olden times said he could put in his breeches pocket—it ought to be put in somebody's pocket, for that old tyrant that domineered here for three years is now Governor there—I mean BURNSIDE; Connecticut, New-Hampshire—six of these States, two hundred years old, have only three millions of people. How many Senators have they got? Six. How many has Ohio? Two—and such Senators; pardon me. [Laughter.] I am not sure they ought not to be reckoned to New-England. I judge so from their votes on tariff questions and similar measures. Three millions of Yankees exercise six times the power in the Senate Chamber that the same number of citizens in Ohio exercise. That is equality for you. And yet they must needs change the basis of representation, in order to force negro equality on the South. It is not because of changing the Constitution that I oppose these amendments; because the time must come when other amendments will be demanded, and one of them will be to reduce New-England to two Senators or at most four.

Mind, I would prefer to take the Constitution just as our fathers made it. It was good enough for them, and under it we have prospered as no nation ever did before. And I warn New-England to beware, lest dominion and power, like riches, may take unto themselves wings and fly away.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. WEIR, which sailed from Aspinwall June 22, arrived at this port last night.

PANAMA.

Arrival of Exiled Spaniards from the South American Republics—Complimentary Letters to Captain Reed Worden.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Friday, June 22, 1866.

There is nothing new from Bogota, the capital. At the last dates Gen. MOSQUERA had not been qualified as President of the Republic. It is currently reported that he will occupy his place as Senator from the State of Cauca—a sufficient time before assuming the Presidency to shape and press several important measures, in which he takes great iuterest—such as a change of the capital to Panama, the disposition of the reserves of the nation in the Panama Railroad Company, &c.

The City and State of Panama are quiet. The Governor, COLUNJE, is on a tour in the interior, accompanied by a numerous military guard—which is the style of traveling adopted of late in these impoverished countries.

One hundred and forty Spaniards, exiled from the Republics of Peru and Bolivia, araived here on the 20th, and are all waiting transportation to Cuba. A Spanish war-ship is expected at Aspinwall to take them away.

The United steamer *Nyack*, Lieut.-Commander A. PENDERGRAST, arrived in this Bay on the 17th from Callao. Capt. NEWMAN, former commander of the *Nyack*, died suddenly of brain fever on the 31st May. The *St. Marys* is also in port here, and the United States steamer *Bienville* is at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *American Eagle* arrived at Aspinwall from New-York on the 15th instant, and will sail for New-York on the 25th.

The pioneer steamship of the Southampton, Panama, New-Zealand and Australian line will leave Panama for Willington, New-Zealand, on the 24th instant.

Dr. SEEMAN, agent for the London "Central American Association," has bought the fine sugar plantation of our townsman, Dr. KATCHVIL; price, $50,000; situated on the Ballaris River, 60 miles from Panama, with a view of carrying on the business of sugar raising on a very large scale.

Senor JUSTO AROSEMENA, Colombian Minister to the Southern Republics, arrived at Panama from Lima on the 20th.

Capt. REED WORDEN, of the United States steamer *Bienville*, now at Aspinwall, has received the following complimentary letter from the Captain-General of Porto Rico:

SUPREME CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SAN JUAN, June 1, 1866.

SIR—I have been duly informed, by a communication from the Mayor, of the facts connected with the fire that occurred in Mayaguez on the night of the 26th ultimo, by which it appears that through the efficacious assistance spontaneously rendered by the commander, officers and crew of the United States *Bienville*, the town was saved from total destruction.

I shall make known to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty this noble and humane conduct, in order that the generous feelings and exertions of these brave seamen may be appreciated as they should be. My countrymen as well as myself know how to appreciate such valuable services.

I hope, Sir, you will transmit to the Commander of the *Bienville* the expression of my most cordial gratitude for an action so meritorious and so worthy of the navy of a great nation.

May God preserve you many years.

JOSE MARIA MARCHESI.

To A. JOURDAN, United States Consul.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between Spain and the Republics—Military Preparations in Chili.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PANAMA, Friday, June 22, 1866.

The semi-monthly British steam-packet arrived at this port from Valparaiso and Callao on the 20th. Her news from Chili is to the 3d of June, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th.

CHILI.

The journals of Valparaiso and Santiago claim that the Government is making great preparations to "defend the honor of our country and maintain the justice of our cause" against Spain, "come what may of the negotiations now pending between the Cabinets of Washington and Madrid." I suppose the editor knows what he means by the words comprised within the latter quotations, but I don't.

Admiral M. BLANCO ENCALADA hrs been appointed to the command of the Allied Squadron, although advanced in years; he is a brave officer, an able and experienced Commander, having destroyed part of the Spanish Navy in the War for Independence. He has proceeded to the Archipelago of Bhiloé with the corvette *Union* to wait the arrival of the *Huascar* and *Independencia*. These iron-clads left Maldonada, a port of Uraguai, on the 7ah of May, having captured two Spanish merchantmen laden with wine and sugar.

On the 28th of last month the Government issued a decree, expelling from the Chilian Territory all Spanish residents. Those who should obtain naturalization as Chilian citizens within the given time of thirty days, are alone excepted from the operation of this law.

The National Bank has offered to lend the Government six millions of dollars, stipulating that the funds of the loan should be deposited in the bank. It is understood that the loan will be accepted.

On the 1st instant Congress opened its sessions. The President of the Republic delivered the customary message, spoke specially upon the war, its origin, &c., and the firm determination of the Government to prosecute it with all the vigor and energy characteristic of the country."

The dispute between Bolivia and Chili in regard to the ownership of the Mejillnes guano lands has been settled. The working of these lands has been conceded to a French Company, represented by Monsieur ARNOUS DE RIVIERE, for 30,000,000 francs, to be equally divided between the two Republics.

PERU.

A commission goes from Peru by the present steamer to Europe to make arrangements for establishing a telegraphic line across Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chili.

The Municipality of Lima has been authorized to contract a loan for the purpose of building a theatre "which may correspond with the high state of the civilization of the country."

ECUADOR.

The Government of Ecuador having stupidly expelled the Spaniards from its territory, has issued a decree condemning to death all those who directly or indirectly may help or give any support to the Spaniards—all going to prove that Ecuador is a highly enlightened, humane and hospitable country

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from Gautemala, San Salvador and other States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Friday, June 22, 1866.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala* arrived in this bay from Central American ports on the 15th.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

Dates are to the 6th. Gautemala, under President CERNO, remains quiet, and is advancing in material prosperity, while the priests, as in Salvador, since BARRIOS' murder, are waxing fatter. President DUENOS, of Salvador, continues his tour through his Provinces, and is "well received," especially when his body guard are in full force.

NICARAGUA.

Just at this time, the gold fever is raging tremendously in this State. Dr. SEEMAN, the British naturalist, who is acting for a company in England, denominated the "Central American Association," has bought two of the most famous mines, the rich silver mine of LIMON and the gold mine of JAVILI, in Chontales, and expects great results from them. A company called the "Central American Colonization Society," which has its headquarters in San Francisco and Cincinnati, had arrived at Leon and Chinandega, under the charge of Capt. DOUGLAS, and that the different members—chiefly Americans and Germans—had gone into farming and mining. Last year about twenty American families, principally from Missouri, immigrated to Nicaragua and took up their abode in the Department of Matagalpa; but most of them have recently gone to the Chontales District, by far the most fertile and finest of the whole Republic, and in direct steam communication with the Atlantic, by way of the Lake of Granada and the river San Juan. It is in the Chontales district, where the rich gold and silver mines, now worked by the English companies, are situated, and where the pasture and forest land abound. Libertad, until recently a small dull village, is rapidly rising to the dignity of a large bustling town—thanks to the mines, the foreigners and their intelligence and capital—it is close to the mines and enjoys, like the whole of Chontales, a cool and healthy climate. Within the last few months more than one hundred gold mines have been "denounced" in this district, and when recently the *Official Gazette*, of Nicaragua, published a list of them, the excitement in the country, already great, increased to a wonderful extent. The price of mines has gone up at an astonishing rate. Mines sold a year ago for a hundred dollars, are now not to be had for thousands. The gold of Chontales and Nicaragua in general is very different from that of California and Australia. There are no nuggets; on the contrary, the gold is as fine as flour, and in many instances cannot be seen in the matrix, even with the assistance of a magnifying glass. But on putting a handfull in a horn spoon and washing it, the presence of the precious metal becomes apparent.

The news of the defeat of the Spaniards at Callao created quite an excitement in Nicaragua, and some demonstration in favor of Peru was contemplated, which the Government thought proper to prohibit.

After nearly twelve months of seeming inactivity, "Izalco" has again lighted his pipe, and is now smoking vigorously. The sight of this burning volcano is said to be truly grand, the burning crater and fiery lava running down the mountain side to a great distance presented a picture at night that it would be difficult for an ordinary pen to describe. Some faint idea may be formed of this great blaze from the fact that it was distinctly seen from the port of San Jose, sixty-four miles distant from Acajutla.

COSTA RICA.

This State under its new President, CASTRO, is rapidly progressing in wealth. There is nothing new worth mentioning.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Bagdad Evacuated by the Imperialists—Negroes in the Liberal Army—The Convoy Captured at the Battle of Camargo.

GALVESTON, Saturday, June 30.

A sloop has arrived from Brownsville bringing files of Matamoras and Brownsville papers to the 23d inst., being the first arrival since the battle of Camargo.

Bagdad was evacuated by the Imperial forces, and the Liberals had assumed the government of that place.

Two companies of negroes fought on the side of the Liberals in the battle of Camargo.

The convoy captured was valued at $1,500,000. The owners, who went from Matamoras to treat with the Liberals for its redemption, were arrested by ESCOBEDO, and a ransom demanded for their release.

The reports concerning the specie train are very contradictory. The most authentic say it has returned to Monterey.

CARVAJAL took command of the forces in front of Matamoras, demanding its surrender. MEJIA refused to surrender to CARVAJAL, but sent for ESCOBEDO to come and receive the city. Meantime ESCOBEDO was marching to the assault.

MEJIA sent for Gen. GETTY, who went over to confer with the Imperial General. MEJIA asked him that if he surrendered the city to CARVAJAL, he (Gen. GETTY) would protect the American citizens. The latter answered: "That is what I am here for."

The citizens were flying to the Texas side of the river. On the 22d the Custom-house was kept open all night to facilitate their departure.

ESCOBEDO is endeavoring to pass the captured train into Texas.

The Brownsville *Courier* thinks that some arrangement will be made to hand the City of Matamoras over to CARVAJAL.

The above details are all circumstantial and reliable.

Popular Uprising in Favor of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 1.

M. Gilmore, the Mexican Minister, has received a letter from Tampico, June 10, from which the following is an extract: "The people of Huesutta and all other towns in the Huesutta district, have risen again in favor of the Republic and President JUAREZ, as you will see by the indorsed slip taken from the Government organ of this city, of the 26th ult., styled the *Iris*. Seven hundred well-armed Liberal troops now occupy Huesutta, while a force of one thousand is being organized at Victoria, now in our possession, to move against this place. The capture of Tampico is feasible, if our troops come with a force of seven or eight hundred men, as it is garrisoned with impressed Mexicans, who will not fight against their own brothers. I have just had an interview with a friend from Huastica, who informs me that our forces have five pieces of arttilery at Huessutla, two of which were captured from the enemy. The Imperialists made no resistance, and all hopes for the Empire are now blasted. Huessutla had sent 300 men against Fanloyuca, an important city in this State, where there is a small Imperial force, which will surrender without a struggle.

The William Penn Fire Company.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 1.

The William Penn Fire Company of Philadelphia, which arrived here about 8 o'clock last night, was received at the depot by the Boston Fire Department, and escorted through some of the principal streets to the United States Hotel, where a collation was partaken of. They were subsequently escorted to their quarters at the Hancock House. The reception was quite an ovation, thousands of people turning out to welcome the Philadelphians, and cheers, fireworks and other pleasing demonstrations greeted them on the march. The festivities closed about midnight.

To-day the William Penn Company attended divine services at Grace Church. To-morrow forenoon they visit Charlestown, and in the afternoon proceed to Salem, where a splendid reception awaits them.

NORWICH, Ct., Sunday, July 1.

The William Penn Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here at 7:30 A. M., on Saturday, from New-York, and were received by the Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company, of this city, and given breakfrst at the Wauregan Hotel, where an address of welcome was made by Mayor BLACKSTONE. They afterwards paraded the streets escorted by the Hook and Ladder Company, and after partaking of a collation at their house left at 11:30 A. M., for Boston, much pleased with the warmth of their reception.

Fatal Affray in Baltimore—Resignation.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 1.

Last night WILLIAM H. LUPTON and JOHN CHRIST engaged in a drunken fight at a lager-beer house, and were both arrested. While at the station-house the latter was stabbed by LUPTON, receiving probably a fatal wound.

Major-Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD, for some time past at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau for the Department of Maryland and West Virginia, has resigned, to enter upon his duties as Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 1.

Gens. STEADMAN and FULLERTON, Commissioners for investigating the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a corps of correspondents arrived this evening.

Two Justices arrested at Vidalia, La., under the Civil Rights Bill, have been brought here for trial.

Sailed, steamers *George Washington* and *Virgin*, for New-York. Arrived, *George Cromwell*, New-York. In lat. 29 42, lon. 76 52, steamer *Morning Star* passed a wreck, supposed to have been a schooner, water-logged and partially burned.

Unknown Suicide.

NORWICH, Conn., Sunday, July 1.

On Saturday the body of an unknown man, thirty-five years of age, was discovered on the Pequottannock road, a mile from the limits of this city. It had apparently been there a week. The face was entirely shot away. A pistol and cartridges were found near the spot. All the appearances indicate self-destruction. A Coroners jury rendered a verdict of suicide. There is as yet no clue to the identity of the deceased.

Fire in East Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 1.

A destructive fire occurred in East Boston this afternoon. Half a dozen dwelling houses, HARVEY LITCHFIELD's foundry and W. H. SNOW's boiler-shop were burned. LITCHFIELD's loss $100,000; insurance $50,000. SNOW's loss $6,000.

The Mayor of Toronto.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. F. H. MEDCALF, Mayor of Toronto, one of the Head Centres of that troublesome body who style themselves Orangemen, has thought fit to do what his enemies would desire him to do, viz.: to appear in print. For a person of his very moderate education and requirements, save in the holy science of denunciation, he has not done so badly. I am an "ass," and you—well, he does not define, but would like to call you a snake, I suppose. Whether he be the "ass" or I is not a question for your columns; but I would just remark, *en passant*, that an ascendency of blatant Orangemen, such as Head Centre MEDCALF, would be just as dangerous to Canada as its occupation by Fenians. Men whose greatest delight appears to lie in the cursing of their fellow countrymen, because they belong to a different religion from themselves, are not the persons to be entrusted with power of any sort. Those who remember the visit of the Prince of WALES to this continent will not have forgotten the rampant attitude of these troublesome sectaries, and how difficult it was to restrain them from overtacts of disloyalty to the Government which they so loudly profess to be willing to defend on all occasions. The peaceable and order-loving Roman Catholics, who have, during the late Fenian irruption, followed the counsels of their Bishops and Clergy, are a far safer body of men in any community than the people who call themselves Orangemen; at least, such is the opinion of

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN FLUSHING, L. I.—The citizens of Flushing having subscribed the requisite amount, an elegant monument is to be erected in the square in front of the Town Hall, in honor of the gallant soldiers from that town who laid down their lives in defence of their country during the late war. The monument is to be 37 feet in height, with a base nine feet across. It is to be built of solid Quincy granite, and will contain on its several faces the names of between eighty and ninety dead heroes. The corner-stone of this monument will be laid on Wednesday, July 4, with appropriate exercises, in which the entire population of Flushing will participate. An interesting feature of the exercises will be the singing of appropriate airs by a multitude of children, about one hundred of whom are soldiers' orphans. Several of the pieces have been written especially for the occasion. Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., will deliver the address, and other prominent persons will take part in the exercises.

DROWNING CASES.—The body of JAMES LETTS, a watchman, on board the yacht *Norman*, who was accidentally drowned on the 26th ult., was found floating in the East River yesterday, and Coroner GAMBLE notified to hold an inquest.....The steamtug *Wyoming* was raised at her dock at Pier No. 23 East River, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, and the body of PATRICK GILLEN, the fireman, recovered. Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—An unknown woman was arrested by the Fourth Ward Police at 1 o'clock yesterday morning on a charge of intoxication. While in a cell at the Spring-street Station-house she made three different attempts to hang herself, stripping off her clothes and acting in a very desperate manner, having eight violent spasms. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. The woman wore a dark worsted dress, and black shawl with a green border.

A FIREMAN INJURED.—About 9 o'clock last night, as Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 was proceeding to an alarm of fire at the corner of Second-avenue and Fiftieth-street, the foreman, ANDREW J. BRADY, was very seriously injured by being crushed between a Third-avenue car and the truck. He was removed to the house of the company, where Dr. SHAW dressed his leg, which was terribly lacerated, and he subsequently returned home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXPLOSION OF A FLUID LAMP—A GIRL FATALLY BURNED.—About 7 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded for the Second District, originating from the bursting of a fluid lamp in the house of THOS. KEARNS, 30 Harrison-street. A niece of Mrs. KEARNS, CATHARINE NORRIS, aged 12 years, had the lamp in her hand when it exploded, and set her clothes on fire. Although everything possible was done to extinguish the flames, she was so dreadfully burned that her recovery is considered impossible. Sergt. FEREZ and Officers GILLIGAN and SUTTON, of the Forty-second Precinct, conveyed the unfortunate girl to the Long Island College Hospital. In proceeding to this fire Hose Co. No. 16 came in collision with a Greenwood car, damaging it considerbly. Several passengers on the rear platform narrowly escaped injury.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—Sergt. MADDOX and Officer REED, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, undertook to arrest a man named GEORGE HOOD in McKibben-street, E. D., on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by ANNE CROSS on Saturday night, when HOOD assaulted Officer REED badly, but he was finally overcome and taken to the Station-house. A man named PHILIP GRILL, who attempted to rescue HOOD, was knocked down and secured by Sergt. MADDOX. Both men were bailed by Justice WALTER yesterday. It seems that HOOD was formerly the husband of ANNE CROSS, and that she left him when she discovered that he had another wife living. Since then HOOD has constantly persecuted her.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Between 1 and 2 A. M. yesterday, Mr. JOHN GALLAGHER, residing in First-street, between Lorimer-street and Union-avenue, E. D., was attacked by highwaymen in Withers-street, between Lorimer-street and Union-avenue, and severely beaten. Mr. GALLAGHER had just left his residence when attacked, and took the precaution of leaving a large sum of money which he was in the habit of carrying about his person with his family. His assailants, therefore, failed to obtain any plunder, and in revenge for their failure beat him cruelly.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENN.—Constable JACOB CHRISMAN, of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Penn., arrived in this city a few days since with a requisition for DENNIS EAGAN, who is charged with the murder of one ROBERT GARDINER, perpetrated, as alleged, in or near the town of Lowlerny, some time in August, 1864. MARY EAGAN, the wife of the accused, is also in custody as an accessory. The parties with their children (three in number) will be taken to Pennsylvania to-day. Two men, charged with being accomplices, are still at large, but believed to be in the vicinity of Pottsville.

BURGLARY.—The feed-store of G. W. CHILDS, corner of Kent and Flushing-avenues, was feloniously entered by four young men, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and a number of articles were stolen. One of the accused, named JAMES HIGGINS, was arrested by Officer GRIFFIN, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct. A large lot of stolen clothing, valued at $45, was found at his residence. Other missing property, valued at about $50, has not yet been recovered.

COLLISION.—A collision occurred in Atlantic-street on Saturday, caused by the brake of one of the Jamaica Railroad cars giving way. The car was run against another car in advance, and considerable damage resulted. Several persons were more or less injured, but none seriously.

FIRE.—A carpenter's shop in Cumberland-street, near De Kalb-avenue, owned by THOMAS KELLY, was destroyed by fire about 6 o'clock last evening. Loss $200—no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy, 9 years of age, named FRANK STEELE, residing in Madison-street, near Bedford-avenue, fell from a grape arbor in the yard, on Saturday, and striking the flagging with his head, sustained a fracture of the skull. His condition is precarious.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

HOW TO MIX DRINKS.—Containing over seven hundred valuable recipes for mixing American, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian drinks, such as Julips, Punches, Cobblers, Slings, Cocktails, &c. Price, $2 50. Published and for sale by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York. Copies sent per mail free of postage.—*Advertisement.*

A Seasonable Family Remedy.—Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to the season, are cured at once by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste is readily taken by children. Whilst it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly, when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Sold by all druggists.

Fleming's Pearl and Black Cassimeres, Silks, Panamas, white and brown, Rough and Readys, Black Underbrims, Sennetts, Royal, Canton and Milenedge Braids, surpassing all in quality, style and price, No. 210 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

It Will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Where Birds with Rainbow Plumage wing their way through the groves of Brazil grows the most fragrant flower that drinks the dew of Heaven. No need to go to the tropics to inhale its perfume, however, for it exhales in all its freshness from PHALON & SON'S Extract of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Another Astonishing Cure.—DALLEY'S Galvanic Horse Salve is daily curing the worst cases of galls, scratches, swellings, cuts, strains, old sores. In many instances quittor, young spavin, founder and quarter crack. Try it. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists, harness-makers, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

We cannot say too much in favor of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR; it is the most rapid cure for burns in the world; cures piles, corns, bunions, old sores, skin diseases, and bruises as if by magic. Try it, 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Makes quick work with flies, and, if commenced early, keeps the house clear all Summer.

Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

The Central American Dove Flower, with its mighty splendor, has made the most profound savans wonder; but the EGYPTIAN LOTUS, under the chemical genius of PENNEY, was a far grander victory—the admiration of all refined women. For sale by all Druggists.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

Saratoga Springs.

Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

This Article is Advertised in the NEW-YORK HERALD.—LEVETT'S SWIETENIA, for cleansing and preserving the teeth; giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & CO.'S, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe's Sewing-Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Removal.—IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARKER—CRARY.—On Monday, June 25, by Rev. D. K. Lee, S. P. BARKER, of Brooklyn, to BELL VANDERCOOK, stepdaughter of G. R. Crary, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

CHAPMAN—FRANKS.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thursday morning, June 28, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. W. French, F. L. CHAPMAN to FANNY A., daughter of J. J. Franks, Esq., all of Bergen.

CURRY—LANE.—On Thursday, June 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. G. McKown, JAMES S. CURRY to AMY B., daughter of Jno. Lane, all of this City.

DURYEE—ROSELL.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Saturday, June 30, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, ABRAHAM R. DURYEE, Jr., of this City, to ALEXILDA, eldest daughter of E. O. ROSELL, Esq., of the former place. No cards. Chicago papers please copy.

RICHARDSON—ANDERSON.—On Thursday, June 28, by the bride's father, Rev. Wm. Anderson, of Newtown, L. I., Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of New-York, to Miss SARAH MATILDA ANDERSON, of the former place.

DIED.

BREWER.—On Saturday, June 30, suddenly, at Bergen, N. J., CURTISS, only son of Bella C. and Wm. A. Brewer, Jr., aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, Duncan-av., Bergen, on Tuesday, July 3, at 4 P. M.

FORESTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 30, CAROLINE, wife of Francis Forester, and daughter of the late Lewis and Rebecca Combs, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Emanuel Church, President near Smith-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GOODRIDGE.—At Riverdale, June 30, JASPER GROSVENOR, infant son of Charlotte M. and Frederic Goodridge.

LOWRY.—On Sunday, July 1, at the residence of his father, ALEXANDER, eldest son of John Lowry, aged 21 years, 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., Tuesday afternoon, July 3, at 3 o'clock.

MILES.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, July 1, EMILY E., daughter of Gilbert L. and Emily M. Miles, aged 4 months and 28 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of E. E. Miles, Clinton-av., near Atlantic, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 3 P. M.

STURGES.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday, July 1, after a short illness, ARTHUR PEMBERTON, son of Jonathan Sturges, aged 24 years.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his father, at Fairfield, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, or immediately on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. A. Lacombe, the Vice-Consul of the United States at Puerto Cabello, of the death, on the 25th of May, 1866, at Puerto Cabello, of LORENZO JOVE, of New-York.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 40.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 29, 1866.

The body of an unknown boy was found at foot of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, aged about thirteen years, slim built, brown hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, white linen jacket, pocket in left breast, white linen pants, shoes, blue stockings, white shirt, striped woolen undershirt; found on the person the following articles: white handkerchief, with black pattern border; body been in the water two or three days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 41.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 30, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 19, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, black velvet vest, gray pants, boots, no socks or stockings, gray knit undershirt.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAGS FOR THE FOURTH.

BUNTING AND SILK FLAGS,

assorted sizes.

POLES, PENNANTS, GILT BALLS, HALYARDS, &c.

C. H. TYLER, No. 25 East Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

WM. GALE, JR.,
LATE
WM. GALE & SON,
At No. 590 BROADWAY, (temporarily,) Metropolitan Hotel,
MANUFACTURER OF
STERLING SILVER WARE,
AND DEALER IN
FINE PLATED WARES,
Is now receiving a fine assortment of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'s
PLATED WARE,
A new and superior article, excelling in quality and fineness of finish any plated ware ever before offered either of home or foreign manufacture.

W. G., JR., will occupy the store Nos. 572 and 574 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel, about Aug. 1.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS, AND
SUMMER UNDERWEAR,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

THE BEST PURGATIVE IN THE WORLD.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
COATED WITH SWEET GUMS,
Superior to sugar,
Free from taste,
Never sicken or gripe.

The only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury known to the world, and superior to all purgative, alterative or cathartic pills in general use.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,
REGULATE THE SYSTEM
AND PURGE
from the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, skin and other secretions all
DISEASED HUMORS.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

FIREWORKS.
THE OLDEST STAND
IN THE CITY,
NO. 34 MAIDEN-LANE.
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
MADE WITH CARE,
OF THE
BEST MATERIALS.
Opposed to monopoly.
COMPETITION PRICES.
JOSEPH B. PURDY.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER.—The New-York Society of the Cincinnati will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, in University-place, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 12 M., to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of our National Independence.

Members of other State societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in commemorating that great event.

The Standing Committee will meet at the same place at 11 A. M. By order of

HAMILTON FISH, President.

MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

BRADBURY'S SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, Nos. 425 and 427 Broome-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES EXCHANGED, FOR sale and to rent. Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange, without extra charge, if not satisfied. SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

$100 CASH WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY person who first answers the illustrated Riddle in "YANKEE NOTIONS" for August, which can be now had at any news stand.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
JUDGE DALY'S COMMON PLEAS REPORTS.

REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. By CHARLES P. DALY, LL.D., First Judge of the Court.

The volume embraces cases determined by the GENERAL TERM OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, from July, 1859, to the present time.

The present volume contains about 160 cases, many of which are novel in character, and involve questions heretofore little discussed.

It is particularly valuable for—
1. Cases Involving the Liabilities of Telegraph Companies for Mistakes and Delays in the Transmission and Delivery of Messages.
2. Cases under the Mechanics' Lien Law.
3. Cases Involving the Construction of Statutes relating to the City of New-York.
4. Cases on the subjects of Negligence, Sale and Delivery; Common Carriers; Landlords and Tenants; and the Practice of the Courts of which the Common Pleas is the Appellate Tribunal.

The eminent Judge editing the volume has enjoyed the longest judicial experience, with one exception, of any Judge now on the Bench in this State, and the volume has been prepared by him with characteristic fidelity and ability.

One large octavo volume. Price $6 50.
Sent by mail, postage prepaid, upon receipt of price.
BAKER, VOORHIS & CO.,
LAW BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE JULY NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
IS NOW READY.
CONTENTS:
I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to Purchasing Tickets, Checking Baggage, Railway Maps, Railway Time Tables, &c., &c.
II.—ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the Principal Routes of Travel, West, East, North and South. These maps of routes are indispensable to the railway traveler.
III.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME TABLES, giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains throughout the United States and the Canadas, every important route indicated by map.
IV.—INDEX TO THE NAMES OF NEARLY TEN THOUSAND Stations, Towns, Villages and Cities situated upon the Railways of the United States and the Canadas, many of which are also represented upon the maps of the principal routes of travel.
V.—TOURIST GUIDE TO THE WATERING-PLACES, SPRINGS and Places of Fashionable Resort, including White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George, Cape May, Atlantic City, Newport, Long Branch, &c., &c., &c.
VI.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOMAS COOK, the Excursionist, with Phrenological Delineation of Character, by FOWLER & WELLS.
VII.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS: New Railway Projects; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railway Co.; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway; New-York and Erie Railway—New Coaches, Smoking and Baggage Cars; Alabama and Tennessee River Railway; Baltimore to Niagara Falls; Railway and Steamboat Lines between Baltimore and New-Orleans, &c., &c.
VIII.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—"You'll find Something Curious Wherever You Go"—Caught Away from Home—Peregrinating Editors in a Fix—The Origin of the Golden Lily—The Voice in the Heart—How to Get Rid of Rats—An Important Letter from Ireland—A Liberal Admirer of Honesty—A Happy Husband—Artemus Ward on Napoleon's Life of Cæsar—The Sheep and the Goats—"Your Ticket, Sir!"—The Vermont Sharpshooter—Irish Wit and Courtesy—Business Talent—A Darkey's Skull—A Pair of Irish Bulls—Mrs. Partington in the Legislature, &c.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE is for sale upon all the principal railways, at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news depots, and at nearly all the principal railway offices and hotels throughout the United States and the Canadas.
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Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

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NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.

CASH CAPITAL........$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866........296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID........NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFING'M TOWNSEND, JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO, JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON, JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS, PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD, WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT, HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL, JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH, THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, (gold,) each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:
Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.
ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 19th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JOHN W. LEWIS, JOHN O. MORE,
MATTHIAS CLARK, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
CROWELL ADAMS, ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
ALFRED BARMORE, GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
WILLIAM MOIR, PETER R. CHRISTIE,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER, JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SIMON SHINDLER, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, JOHN L. HASBROUCK,
JAMES S. LEWIS, THOMAS J. BLANCK,
SOLOMON BANTA, ABRAHAM LEGGETT,
CHARLES F. HUNTER, HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERBELL, J. G. BLAUVELT,
JAMES E. HEDGES, PETER J. SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS, ALBERT MANN,
HENRY BRUNER, JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM HERTZELL, JOSEPH H. WOOD,
GEORGE WARNER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on Friday, June the 22d inst., MATTHIAS CLARK was unanimously reëlected President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1864, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due July 1 proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE VEDDER SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the interest coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at the office of the Company on and after July 2.
L. G. BINGHAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

THE JULY COUPONS ON THE NEW North Carolina State Bonds, dated January, 1866, issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be paid at this Bank.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMbus and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due 1st of July next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, will be paid on and after July 2 at the Ocean National Bank.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City.
C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1866, OF the CITY OF CHICAGO MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF ATHENS County, Ohio, due July 1, 1866, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., on and after the 2d prox.

$5,000 MARIPOSA SECOND BONDS FOR SALE—Having priority over the preferred stock on the property of this celebrated Company. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., No. 31 Nassau-st.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE NEW bonds of the State for sale low or exchanged for old bonds with coupons attached. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	106½	106¾	June, 7-30........	103⅜	103½
Coupon, '81...	111½	111¾	July, 7-30........	103⅜	103½
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	103⅜	103⅝	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	104⅛	104¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅜	112⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	103⅜	103½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅞	112⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65..	103⅜	103⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅞	111⅛
10-40 Registered.	97	97½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅞	110
10-40 Coupon....	97⅛	97½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅞	108
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold...........	152¾	152⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30....	103⅛	103⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	105¾

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL........$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
A. A. LOW, DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK, DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON, HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY, HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE, E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER, GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE, JAMES M. McLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL, ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE, J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lincoln Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Miller & Peet, No. 192 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 12, at 12 M., for the election of trustees for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Trustees.
C. A. NICHOLS, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE, CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE July 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
BUFFALO CITY.
CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL.
CHICAGO CITY WATER LOAN.
ALBANY CITY.
SAVANNAH CITY.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH'S R. R., Convertible.
MISSOURI STATE, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1866, FROM bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, designated "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the Elgin and State Line Railroad, will be paid on and after July 2 on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1866.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE HAVING placed itself in a condition hereafter to meet the accruing interest on its public debt, the interest maturing on the 1st day of July, 1866, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of the City of New-York.
W. BOSSON,
Commissioner for the State of Tennessee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED,
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston, and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and see for yourselves. Office No. 139 (old No. 111) East 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future; No. 41 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6; ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.

The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of FOUR per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock out of the earnings of the past six months, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 3d day of July next, at the office of the company, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. on July 2, and will be opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th of July.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on the 2d July next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to July 3.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON LINE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgans' Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the second day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until the 2d prox mo.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 26th day of June until the morning of July 5, 1866.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.
By order of the Board.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, E. D., June 22, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after July 2. Transfer books will be closed until that day.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 338 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed from June 15 to July 2, 1866.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 10th of July. By order of the Board.
A. A. BRADLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the thirty-first semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500, and less and 5 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 16, the institution paying the Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company is called to the following resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the said Company, on the 25th June, 1866:

Resolved, That a dividend of Two 50-100 Dollars per share, being 5 per cent. on the reduced shares of the bank, be declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the first Monday in July next.

Also, be it further

Resolved, That those stockholders who have not yet surrendered their certificates for reduction of stock, be required to do so at or before collection of dividend.
By M. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 19th day of June, 1866, it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 3d day of July next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 22d inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 22d inst. until the 3d of July next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo. Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

THE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, June 28, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, a Dividend of 5 per Cent., free of all Government taxes, was declared out of the earnings of the last five months, payable on the 10th of July next. The transfer books will be closed after 3d to 10th of July.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., to reopen on the 2d July next. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—New-York, June 22, 1866.—A quarterly dividend of FOUR (4) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 9.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

635,000 POUNDS
of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga.,
WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.
The iron is as follows:
150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.
130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.
43,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.
91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.
54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.
15,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

IMPORTED FRENCH BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
ELEGANT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, CARPET, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, July 2, at 10½ A. M., at No. 637 Broadway—A beautiful assortment of imported French bonnets, flowers and feathers; 3 elegant upright show-cases; also, show-cases, shelves, counters and drawers, tables, carpet and oil-cloth. Sale positive and without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on MONDAY, July 2, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

SPECIAL SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF A WELL-KNOWN IMPORTING LIQUOR AND FANCY GROCER HOUSE—By order of C. W. White, assignee, consisting of 5 quarter pipes Duff Gordon Sherry; 10-8 pipes imperial Crown Sherry, in bond; 50 cases Harmony Pale Sherry; 15 demijohns Victoria Sherry; 50 baskets Lemiartre Champagnes, quarts do.; 25 baskets pints; 50 cases superior Sillery do., in bond; 25 eight pipes Port Wine, in bond; 20 quarter casks Pale Sherry in bond; 225 cases Baluan & Co.'s high-grade Claret, in bond; 50 cases do. Fromsac do. do.; 50 cases Neersteiner hock. Also, fine old Madeira, in bottles and demijohns; Hennessey, Otard and Vineyard, Proprietors and Cognac Brandy, in packages to suit. Also, Holland Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; superior Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies; 25 cases Beaume and Pomard Burgundy; Still Catawba, St. Julien and Medoc Clarets, pints; Dutch Imperial Cordials, Curacoa, &c., &c. All of which will be sold. By order of
C. W. WHITE, Assignee.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FIVE YEARS' lease, from May 1, 1866, bar, fixtures, &c., at 10 o'clock on TUESDAY, July 3, 1866, on the premises, No. 8 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, known as the Restaurant Olympic, together with furniture, &c., consisting of marble-top tables, chairs, range, counters, engravings, glassware, &c., all in complete order.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 2, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
50 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,
150 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER AND two coachmen, all Protestants and well recommended; also good places ready this day for Catholic and Protestant farm hands, useful men, and men lately landed. Apply at Employment House No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—TWO MEN, ONE AS COACHMAN, the other as vegetable gardener; both must understand their business; come well recommended. Apply this day, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE—THE WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer; the man for the garden. Apply to WM. WEED, Myrtle-av., between Hamilton-st. and Washington-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers. Also, girls lately landed wanted for excellent situations.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25 sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

AGENTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE wanted in every part of the country, by a Company offering unusual advantages to agents and insurers. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,769 New-York Post-office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—THE MERCANtile agency requires three first-class canvassers with whom a liberal arrangement will be made. Address R. G. DUN & CO., No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOAT STOLEN—$30 REWARD.—STOLEN from the boat-house in Pot Cove, Hell Gate, on Thursday night, a BOAT, 13 feet long, painted white, with blue stripe, green bottom, grained rail and lemon-color inside; was branded "J. Brown" on the stern, and had a hole for a mast in the front seat. $30 reward will be paid for the return of the same to me at Astoria.
ASTORIA, June 29, 1866. JOHN B. REBOUL.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

OPENING OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SILK.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
PRINTED JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.
FRENCH PERCALES AND CALICOES.
WHITE BAREGE DE BAGNIERE SHAWLS.
BLACK DRESS GOODS MARKED DOWN.
500 PIECES NEW POPLINS,
AT 40 CENTS, WORTH 65 CENTS.
LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S FOR THIS WEEK.

Great reduction of prices in the
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Silk Basquines at $10, worth $20.
Silk Basquines at $15, worth $30.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, worth $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORADO and CRAPE CLOTH, two yards wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS

AT
T. M. JAMES',
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-av.,
Commencing on MONDAY, July 2.

The ladies of New-York and vicinity who study economy should make an early call and obtain the greatest bargains that they have seen in years.
Immense sacrifice in Dress Goods, at 25 and 30 cents per yard.
Splendid Grenadine, white ground, with colored figure, reduced to 44 cents.
Fine Linen Cambrics for dresses, reduced to 35 cents per yard.
Printed Jaconet and Organdies, rich goods, reduced to 25 and 35 cents per yard.
All the other goods reduced in prices.
Great reduction in Table Damask, Linen Sheeting, Toweling, Napkins, &c., &c.
500 all wool Table Covers, at $1 50 each.
Splendid bargains in Black and Colored Silks.
Heavy rich Black Silks for cloaks, at $2 and $2 50, worth $3 and $4.
Lace Curtains by the yard and set will be sold at very low prices.
Owing to the high prices of goods at the present time, we respectfully offer this great opportunity. Having bought these goods at a low figure, feel confident to give every satisfaction to our customers.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

MILLIKEN & CO.

NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

CLOSING OUT SALE

FOR JUNE.
J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILKS, CRAPES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, DRESS BUTTONS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES. ALSO STRAW GOODS.
CLOSING OUT
ENTIRE STOCK AT
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
500 Hats at 50 cents, worth $1 50.
500 Hats at $1, worth $2.
500 Hats at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Hats at $2, worth $5.
200 Bonnets at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Bonnets at $3, worth $6.
100 Bonnets at $4, worth $8.
The above comprises all the
LATEST STYLES and NOVELTIES in that line.
KID GLOVES
At $1 25 per pair, all colors.
J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts.

QUILTS. QUILTS. QUILTS.

WHITE, PINK, BLUE AND BUFF
8-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,
at extremely low prices; also,
Albambra, Manchester, Allendale and Honey Comb QUILTS; Huck, Diaper, Fringed and Bath TOWELS; NAPKINS, DOYLIES, Barnsley TABLE DAMASK, PLAID TABLE COVERING, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, PILLOW-CASE LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES, White and Colored BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, &c.; Hair, Husk, Straw, Moss and Spring MATTRESSES.
IRON FURNITURE.
Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Umbrella, Hat and Wash Stands, Towel Racks, Piano and Store Stools, Vases, Garden Chairs, Settees, Marble-top Saloon Tables, &c.
Particular attention given to the manufacture of IRON BEDSTEADS for private use and public institutions.
GOVERNMENT GOODS,
consisting of blankets, spreads, sheets, pillow-cases, mattresses, and 20,000 U. S. hospital bedsteads.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

MRS. ALLEN'S CORSET AND SKIRT EMPORIUM.

Just received a fine assortment of French and other imported Corsets, which she sells thirty per cent. under the lowest Broadway prices.
A good line in Domestics.
Hoop Skirts, watch-spring steel, in sizes and shapes to fit every figure. Extra bands, lengths, &c.
CORSETS AND SKIRTS MADE TO ORDER WITH DISPATCH.
NO. 459 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., (MARBLE HOUSE.)

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to sell the balance of their
PLAID FRENCH GRENADINES at 25 cents.
4-4 PRINTED JACONETS AND CAMBRICS at 25 cts.
PLAID AND RAYE POIL DE CHEVRES AND MOZAMBIQUES at 25 cents.
ALSO,
An extensive variety of the richest and latest Parisian styles of Silks, Foulards, Embroideries, Laces, Lace Shawls and Silk and Cloth Sacks, &c., &c., at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
prior to the closing of half-yearly inventory.
BROADWAY and TENTH-ST.

SKIRTS.

FRENCH FLUTED, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SKIRTS,
now opening and will be sold at low prices, at
GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SOUTHERN LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK

should by all means call at GAYNOR'S for a supply of CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT GAYNOR'S, NO. 765 BROADWAY,

Between 8th and 9th streets,
ELEGANT FRENCH BALMORAL TRAVELING SKIRTS,
just received; also,
A magnificent variety of elegant shapes of our well-known French CORSETS, all sizes for ladies and misses, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (NEW STORE.)
Elegant French styles 25 per cent. less than regular prices for another week.
Mrs. GAYNOR attends personally at this upper store, and will be pleased to wait on ladies requiring particular orders.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

FANS. FANS. FANS.

A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 889 and 893 Broadway.
N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

SELLING OFF BATHING SUITS FOR $5 at No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

REAL AND IMITATION
CLUNY LACES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
BELOW THE PRESENT GOLD RATES.
F. P. PERKINS & BROTHER,
No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW RIBBONS, every width, color and shade.
NEW SILKS, CRAPES, and other materials for bonnets.
REAL LACES, Guipures, Point, Cluny, Thread, Malines, &c., cheap.
New shades in BONNET VELVETS.
Bargains in EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
Large Lot of LINEN SETS, half price.
We have LADIES' KID GLOVES at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50 the pair.
Large variety of Silk, Lisle, Thread and other GLOVES.
HEM-STITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20, 25, 31, 38, 44, and 56 cents—great bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS and TURBAN FEATHERS.
Novelties in DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GIMPS, VELVETS, &c., unusual variety.
Also, full line of PARASOLS, under regular prices.
FANS, FANS—cheap.
Endless variety in YANKEE NOTIONS.
LADIES CORSETS, every size and make.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, HATS and CAPS —every shape, quality, size and braid. Prizes down! down!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREkeepers—Our new wholesale rooms will be ready for business to-day. We cut lengths cheaper than downtown jobbers sell pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, REspectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and sewing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for three days at her present employer's, No. 56 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands her business; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av. near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY OR City by a very respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook; meats, game, pastry, &c.; private families, hotels, boarding-houses; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY by two neat, efficient girls—one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; have excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE COUNTRY or City for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references given. No objections to going a short distance into the country. Call at No. 340 25th-st., bet. 8th and 9th-avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups, and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $12. No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in a private family or boarding-house; wages $10; Call No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and also is willing to do washing and ironing in a small private family; can get the best reference. Apply at No. 48 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse, who is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give 3½ years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 48 East 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, willing and obliging young woman, in City or country; is a good cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, RECENTLY LANDed, a situation as wet nurse; child three weeks old; has a good breast of milk; would not object to go to the country. Apply at Castle Garden, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a respectable young woman; understands her business thoroughly, care of silver, &c.; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT infant's nurse; can take charge from birth, or wait on an invalid; is a good seamstress; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged American lady, in the City or country; would keep the house in perfect order; good references. Address H. SMITH, Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to take care of children; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 15 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A PERSON ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVEL is desirous of a situation to accompany a lady to Europe; would take care of an invalid traveler; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; satisfactory references can be given. Apply to or address E. H., No. 146 East 18th-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants of all nations, Protestants or Catholics, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S, No. 14 4th-av.

A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES A POSITION as housekeeper; would prefer leaving the City. Address LENA, Station C.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of City and country references; has no objection to the country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at P. TRAINORS, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to City or country, and can have a good character from the gentleman he has just left. A letter addressed W. E., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN man, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man of long experience; has the best City reference; can drive four-in-hand and tandem. Can be seen at Brewster & Baldwin's, corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands taking care of horses and cows, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; the best of references given. Address M. C., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a Protestant German; has first-class references; will work for moderate wages; understands his business. Call or address for two days, JOHN BAKER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife, the man as gardener and take care of horses, the woman to do general housework; both have good references; moderate wages expected. Call on or address FRANK, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and plain gardener; can milk a cow and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference can be given. Address M. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; is a first-class servant and has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 371 East 8th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 122 East 11th-st., J. H. BROWN. Address J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man; can give the best of reference. Call on or address R. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., for two days, which will be promptly attended to.

ALL FARMERS AND OTHERS IN WANT of competent help for the busy season, or steady work, can be immediately suited at reduced wages, with experienced hands, laborers and green men, at Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh District, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

16,500 acres of well selected farming and mineral lands in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise at market rates. For particulars apply to J. C. WESTERVELT, No. 125 Pearl-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late W. H. Ranlett, situated on the Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J., about 20 miles from New-York and about one mile from Erie Railroad. The position is considered one of the most pleasant in Bergen County. The stable and outhouses are ample for all purposes; a large quantity of fruit and fancy trees of all varieties; never-failing stream of water runs through the place; the place embraces from 50 to 60 acres; the house is heated by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus. Part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage, and possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE COUNtry residence formerly occupied by Johnson Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountains and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BARGAINS IN FARMS AT MILLSTONE, N. J.—Eighty-five acres superior land, good two-story house, large barn, &c.; fruit and shade; a first-class farm, $9,500. 75 acres, fair buildings, beautifully shaded, large apple orchard of choice fruit, good cider-mill. Price, with stock, crops and tools, only $6,500. 100 acres, good two-story house, barn, &c.; fruit and shade trees. Price, with stock and farming implements, $10,000. Others, from 10 to 200 acres, at New-Brunswick, Metuchin, Rahway, &c., at low prices. Call and examine list of farms, country seats and cottages for sale and exchange by PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A MOST DElightful Summer residence, situated on the bank of a river, ¾ of a mile from the sea shore, 7 miles below Long Branch, N. J., on the line of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; the place contains 100 acres of land, good house, barn and other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds; the fishing and boating is most excellent in front of the door; also good gunning in the neighborhood; the health of that section of country is unsurpassed; the whole or any number of acres desired will be sold or rented with the house. Apply at No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Situated in town of Greenburgh, 1½ miles west of Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad; 105 acres, in a fine state of cultivation; good buildings, good fruit, good water. Also, 30 acres adjoining, together or separate. Apply to AMOS MEAD, on the premises, or to B. MEAD, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 100 ACRES; fine house, 12 rooms, piazza, large outbuildings, $1,000. Also, 16 acres, with house 7 rooms, large outbuildings; 20 tons hay, 6 acres corn, 3 oats, 2 rye, 2 potatoes; dairy 8 cows; 8 hogs, 100 fowls, fine horse, wagons, plows and all kinds farming implements; everything and possession; $3,500; 1 hour distant. VAN VECHTEN, 83 Wall-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 73D-ST., (WILLOW TERRACE,) between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park, a three-story basement and cellar brick house and lot 16.8x102 feet, with gas, bath, &c., all in fine condition; price $10,500. Inquire of E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

A NICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR New-Brunswick at a bargain; 25 acres choice land, well watered by living stream; new modern house, eight fine rooms surrounded with fruit and shade trees, barn, carriage-house, &c., $7,000.
PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A SPLENDID and commodious mansion, 40x40, with 16 lots attached, containing a very choice variety of fruit trees, &c.; said property is convenient to several car routes, pleasantly located; terms easy, and possession immediately. Apply to SMITH & HUSTED, No. 7 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES in New-Jersey, near New-York, in a very healthy location; large house, fine large barn, abundance of fruit of all kinds; soil is excellent; everything in fine order; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPERS, OR PERSONS going to housekeeping, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., and can pay by instalments, if preferred, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Bloomfield, N. J., to let for the season or year. Elevated site, fine grounds, stabling, good garden, &c.; rent low.
BREWSTER & PETERS, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE about two miles below Hyde Park Village; comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply for further particulars to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY HOUSE and 8 acres of land, at Mount Kisco, 2½ miles from depot on Harlem Railroad; house, barn and carriage-house in good order; nearly 4 acres of good bearing orchard.
B. BEATTYS, No 8 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR, NEW FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 72 West 49th-st.; house 21 feet 4 inches by 52, lot half the block; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 89 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot in 43th-st., near 5th-av.; has just been finished, with all modern improvements. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, A PLACE EMbracing 109 acres of valuable land, located on high grounds, in a select neighborhood, and one mile distant from the depot; substantial brick buildings. Apply to CHEVALLIER & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PACKING-HOUSE in 1st-st., near the Bowery, with the three-story back dwelling-house, known as No. 15 1st-st., and stable on the alley-way. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

NO. 4 EAST 42D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., for sale; terms easy. Possession immediately. Price $35,000. For permit apply to THOS. NEWTON, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—75 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

ONE OF THE BEST BUILDING SITES in Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, forming four lots, will be sold for $1200 if applied for immediately. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—IN NEWark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, Perth Amboy and Woodbridge; also, 100 farms in New-Jersey. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.

To let for the season a very desirable furnished house at a reasonable price. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., New-York, or to the agency in Orange.

FOR RENT.—SUMMER RESIDENCE—IN Springfield, Mass., a convenient house, in excellent order, well furnished, with stable, garden, fruit orchard, &c. Most delightfully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Connecticut River. Will be rented for three or four months, (or longer if desired,) with about twenty-five acres of land attached to the same. Terms reasonable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 Springfield, Mass., or H. M. BAKER, No. 71 West Broadway, New-York. Possession given immediately.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—TO RENT FOR the season, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, situated on Lake-avenue. For particulars, address W. H. WALTON.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private family. No. 27 East 21st-st., three doors from Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, OR until 1st April next, a furnished house at Elizabeth, N. J.; ten rooms; near depot; price $125 per month. Inquire of A. H. FARLIN, No. 64 Dey-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A BRICK dwelling, furnished, for the season; located on Philadelphia-st., a short distance from Broadway; price, $1,000. Address G. K. KRIGGER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A FRONT OFFICE OR WORKSHOP.
E. T. & S. RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL COTtage or brick house and lot, in a pleasant neighborhood up town, no higher than 125th-st., nor lower than 50th-st., east or west. Address, stating size, terms and location, M. LEWIS, No. 333 West 35th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,873	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,400	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 7
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK.....SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $33 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, O. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power.....19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, July 7.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, August 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADWELL, from New-York, August 11.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, July 7, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodation for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....July 4
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....July 7
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....July 14
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....July 21
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....July 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
TARIFA.....WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI.....WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO.....WEDNESDAY, July 18.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The elegant side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, July 4, punctually at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY will follow on July 14.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.
For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR WHITE MOUNTAINS AND CANADA, VIA PORTLAND.

The first-class steamships DIRIGO and FRANCONIA form a Semi-Weekly line between New-York and Portland, leaving Pier No. 38 East River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
The DIRIGO leaves New-York SATURDAYS, and Portland WEDNESDAYS.
The FRANCONIA leaves New-York WEDNESDAYS, and Portland SATURDAYS.
This is one of the most expeditious and agreeable routes from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sound to Portland, and by Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is about six miles from the Glen House.
The steamers on this line are new, and their accommodations for passengers are strictly first-class.
Passage to Portland, including stateroom, $6; meals extra. Tickets procured at office, on Pier No. 38 East River.
J. F. AMES, Agent, Pier No. 38 East River.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage.....$20
The favorite passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE
The first-class steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 7.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 7, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THE NEWPORT PATENT BUREAU TRUNK

As Convenient as a Bureau—as Light as an Ordinary Trunk.
CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
No. 556 Broadway, near Tiffany's, and No. 1 Maiden-lane.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 of this and the adjacent counties will meet at the Mercer House, corner Mercer and Broome sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of July, at 12½ o'clock, in full uniform, to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of American Independence.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.
N. B.—Dinner will be provided.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 42 John-st., N. Y.

FLAGS!—BEST ENGLISH BUNTING FLAGS retailed at wholesale prices until the 4th inst.
HOLLINGSWORTH & LEEDS, No. 365 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROOKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MCCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Cheapest and most delightful trip in America. Best trout fishing in the world. One of those magnificent steamers METEOR or R. D. CALDWELL leaves Cleveland every WEDNESDAY at 8 P. M., and Detroit every THURSDAY at 11 P. M. for all Lake Superior ports. Trip occupies ten days. Rooms secured and all information furnished on application to S. P. BRADY & CO., or J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.; GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Friday,	June 29,	4	P.M.	Friday,	June 29,	7	A.M.
Saturday,	30,	4½	P.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½	A.M.
Sunday,	July 1,	7½	A.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½	P.M.
Sunday,	1,	7	P.M.	Sunday,	July 1,	3½	P.M.
Tuesday,	3,	8	A.M.	Monday,	2,	7	A.M.
Wednesday,	4,	8	A.M.	Tuesday,	3,	11½	A.M.
Thursday,	5,	9	A.M.	Wednesday,	4,	12½	P.M.
Friday,	6,	10	A.M.	Thursday,	5,	1	P.M.
Saturday,	7,	1	P.M.	Friday,	6,	2	P.M.
Sunday,	8,	9	A.M.	Saturday,	7,	4	P.M.
				Sunday,	8,	3½	P.M.

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.
Time-tables may be found in the New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; Case's Market, 3d-av., corner 19th-st.; J. Vantine, No. 2 Dey-st.; J. D. Hall's fruit-store, No. 74 Vesey-st., and H. Croker, printer, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.
Sunday, July 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 1, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the N. Y. Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars. Excursion tickets, $1.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Syracuse.....$4 05
New-York to Rochester.....5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls.7 25

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEBECK, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT JULY 3, 1866.—Steamer STAMFORD, Capt. JAY L. CLARK, will leave Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., July 3, at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 266 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

CHAPPELL'S PATENT TOILET GLASS, indispensable to every family, selling rapidly and admired by everybody. A few State rights of this valuable patent for sale low. Address S. CHAPPELL, Peekskill, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

1776.—GRAND CELEBRATION, JULY 4, 1866,

At West Point and Newburgh, Washington's Headquarters, where can be seen all the old relics of the Revolutionary war and Washington's house, which is still standing, and where the army was disbanded—passing through the most splendid scenery in the world. The new and splendidly fitted up steamer WYOMING, Capt. HOUGHTON, will leave Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Harrison-st., North River, at 8:30; 13th-st. at 8:45, and 34th-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock P. M. Choice refreshments provided on board. Fare 50 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY.

EXCURSION TO PROVIDENCE.
The new side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 25, North River, foot of Franklin-st., at 5 P. M., TUESDAY, July 3, and returning will leave Providence at 6 P. M., THURSDAY, July 5.
Fare for the excursion $4.
For passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT, JULY 4.

Steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 35 East River (foot Catherine-st.,) July 4 at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., affording passengers an opportunity to enjoy a beautiful sail on Long Island Sound, both by day and night.
Fare for the trip, $1 50.

GRAND OCEAN EXCURSION.

FOURTH JULY ON THE OCEAN.
The new and splendid steamer MAGENTA, Capt. WM. J. BAULSIR, will make her second annual excursion to the Atlantic Ocean on July 4, 1866, leaving 34th-st., North River, at 9½ A. M.; foot of Barclay-st., 10 A. M.; foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 10:15; foot of Atlantic-st., 10:30 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION,

To HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE, MORRISANIA and WESTCHESTER COUNTY. The steamers SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck Slip and Harlem every hour, from 6 o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M., landing at 8th-st. and Astoria and 120th-st. each way.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to West Point, calling at Rockland Lake, by the commodious steamboat HUGENOT, leaving foot of 8th-st., E. R., 7:30; Peck-slip, 8; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30; Dey-st., N. R., 9:15; Christopher-st., 9:30; 34th-st., 9:45. A full brass band engaged. Tickets for the trip, $1; ladies, 50 cents. Refreshments on board.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—The commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. C. D. HANCOX, will leave for the above places July 4; Harrison-st., at 8; Christopher-st., at 8:30; 34th-st., at 9 A. M. A fine brass band of music will be in attendance. Tickets $1.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER SEA-BIRD, leaves foot of Chambers-st., SUNDAY, July 1, at 7½ A. M.; MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M.; returning same day, giving parties opportunity to visit Sandy Hook, Highlands, and Shrewsbury River.

JULY 4TH.—TO NEW-HAVEN, THE BEAUTIFUL "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven for New-York at 11 P. M. The views along the entire distance and around New-Haven Bay by daylight, make the trip unsurpassed.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES,

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years, of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME IN THIS CITY ON Friday afternoon, June 22, JAMES RIKER, an insane person, 55 years of age, medium height, light-brown hair; had on black alpaca sack coat, with velvet collar, dark-brown satinet pantaloons, (a strip of black cloth was sewed in the inner side of each leg of the pantaloons,) straw hat like palm leaf. Information regarding him will be rewarded by his mother.
M. RIKER, No. 20 West Broadway, New-York.

ALOYS, OLIVIER.—YOUR FAMILY IN Paris, France, wishes to hear from you. Write at once.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

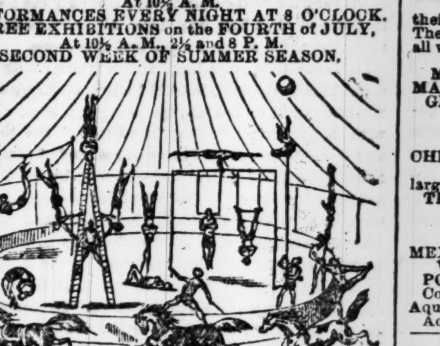
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA,
Entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS.

MONDAY EVENING, will be presented, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, John Brougham's original, ab-original, erratic, operatic, semi-civilized and demi-savage extravaganza, in two acts, being a perversion of ye trewe and and wonderfuile history of ye renowned Princess
PO-CA-HON-TAS;
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
JOHN BROUGHAM as KING POWHATAN.
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, as POCAHONTAS.
MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.
AND A GREAT CAST.
Previous to the extravaganza will be presented,
FIRST TIME HERE,
the comedy entitled
THE NERVOUS MAN;
OR, THE MAN OF NERVE.
McShane (a man of independence)..Mr. J. BROUGHAM
Mr. Aspen.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Lord Lounge.....Mr. J. C. Dunn
Biggs.....Mr. W. J. Andrews
Lady Leach.....Miss Lena Prentice
Mrs. Clackett.....Miss Mary Carr
Betty.....Miss C. Johnson

In preparation, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Signor G. CHIARINI.....Director of Amusements
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, At 10½ A. M.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THREE EXHIBITIONS on the FOURTH of JULY, At 10½ A. M., 2½ and 8 P. M.
SECOND WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.



BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
SIGNOR G. CHIARINI'S SPANISH CIRCUS.
The marvelous Ethiopian Pupils,
BELEN and TEODORO CUBA,
in new and thrilling Bareback Equestrian Acts.
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
the Dashing Bareback Rider, and the Great Troupe of Unequaled Artists in original and novel specialties, entirely new in this country.
Extraordinary displays of animal sagacity by
SIG. CHIARINI'S TRAINED HORSES and PONIES.
NEW ARTISTES AND NEW SENSATIONS.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS.....JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
ON WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH OF JULY,
GREAT ATTRACTION,
TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS,
AFTERNOON AT 4½, EVENING AT 8.
FIREWORKS, ILLUMINATIONS, ETC.
Admission 25 cents

WILL CLOSE

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Forty-first Annual Exhibition of Works of Art, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., (corner 23d-st., and 4th-av.,) WILL CLOSE at 10 P. M., on Wednesday, July 4.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, NOS. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.—Last week of the season. SCHERMERHORN'S BOY. JULY 4—Matinee at 2½.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.

TROTTING.—The great purse of $2,000 ($500 to second horse and $300 to third, if three or more start) will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 2. Hiram Woodruff's br. g. DEXTER, Jas. L. Doff's br. s. GEO. M. PATCHEN, Jr., Owner's bl. g. GENERAL BUTLER, Dan Mace's b. s. COMMODORE VANDERBILT. Ferries at James-slip, Grand-st., 10th-st., 23d and 34th sts. Trains from Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 2:30 P. M.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.—On WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M. Purse of $1,000; mile heats, best three in five to wagons. D. Pfifer's g. m. *Blonde*; H. Woodruff's s. m. *Lady Emma*; B. Mace's b. g. *Panic*; Owner's blk. g. *General Butler*. Cars leave South Ferry at 10½ A. M. and 12½ P. M., and the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every 15 minutes during the day for the Course direct. WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 3, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

2,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking 35 grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize 1 ounce troy, the cider vinegar at near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 25 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-General and A. C. G. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.

Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in
Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.
Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
GRAND GALA-WEEK,
GRAND GALA-WEEK,
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7½;
also on the anniversary of our
NATION'S BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM,
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY,
when performances will be given nearly
EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY AND EVENING,
and the exterior of the building will be decorated, not only with the triumphant
STARS AND STRIPES,
but also with the
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
Will be presented a Grand Romantic Military Drama, by the late M. M. Noah, Esq., entitled,
SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER,
SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER,
SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER,
replete with
STIRRING SCENES, EXCITING INCIDENTS,
and in which the popular actor
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
will appear, together with the
ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
To be seen at all hours the
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS,
CAROLINA TWINS,
CAROLINA TWINS,
aged 13 years.
Although inseparably joined by ligatures which form a closer connection than the
FAMED SIAMESE TWINS,
their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the
GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER,
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
GIANTESS, FIVE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
MAMMOTH OX "REUNION,"
largest ever exhibited in America,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MEXICAN HORNED-FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 2,
AS
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in the beautiful play,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
FOURTH OF JULY MATINEE OF MARBLE HEART.
In rehearsal—OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; OR, BIRDS OF PREY.

ELM PARK. 1776. ELM PARK.

8th-av., corner of 92d-st.
FOURTH OF JULY. 1866. FOURTH OF JULY.
The greatest aeronaut in the world,
MONS. AUGUSTE BUISLAY,
will make his first daring TRAPEZE ASCENSION with his MONSTER MONGOLFIER or FIRE BALLOON, when he will perform a series of feats in mid-air never attempted by any other aeronaut, and which for daring are beyond imitation.
Wonderful acrobatic and gymnastic feats by the entire BUISLAY FAMILY and a complete company of artists.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO HAVE a few pupils at her own residence, to teach them French, German, Music and English branches; could board two little girls; best references given; liberal price expected. Apply at 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick house in garden, next to a church.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 152 (new number 244) East 13th-st. The Summer vacation will be from July 1 to Sept. 3.
JOHN C. WHITE, Secretary.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT, or as educational correspondents throughout the country. For teachers, schools or pupils, call at or address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

In consequence of the death of D. B. CUNNINGHAM, the firm of IVES, CUNNINGHAM & DOUGLASS is this day dissolved by limitation.
DOTIUS D. IVES.
WILLIAM H. DOUGLASS.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of IVES, DOUGLASS & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of IVES CUNNINGHAM & DOUGLASS, at No. 388 Broadway.
DOTIUS D. IVES.
WILLIAM H. DOUGLASS.
THOMAS MURRAY.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of MORRIS & JONES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. WYMAN MORRIS is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm at No. 89 Beaver-st.
JULY 2, 1866. J. WYMAN MORRIS, THEO. F. JONES.

The subscriber will continue the general commission and brokerage business. Also, special attention given to the purchase and sale of petroleum and mining stocks.
J. WYMAN MORRIS, No. 89 Beaver-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE W. DORRANCE and RALPH E. BUSH retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
RALPH E. BUSH,
GEO. W. DORRANCE, JR.,
THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ZINN, ALDRICH & CO., for the continuance of the business of the late firm at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
HERMAN D. ALDRICH, JR.,
JOHN H. BRADLEY,
THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BURKE, WOODRUFF & CO. expires this day by limitation. Messrs. ALBERT G. WOODRUFF and CHARLES MORGAN are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
CHARLES BURKE,
ALBERT G. WOODRUFF,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866. CHARLES MORGAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO., for the manufacture and sale of fur, wool and straw hats, at No. 19 Park-place and No. 16 Murray-st.
ALBERT G. WOODRUFF,
THEO. W. MORRIS,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866. CHAS. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ZEREGA, BERRY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THEO. ZEREGA,
JACOB BERRY,
J. W. GILLESPY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SCHWEITZER & GRAEF, as importers and dealers in domestic and foreign hardware, cutlery, guns, &c., at No. 35 Beekman-st.
CONRAD SCHWEITZER,
F. W. GRAEF.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the name and style of H. W. BELCHER & CO., for the transaction of a general grocery and commission business, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st.
HENRY W. BELCHER.
WM. G. DICKINSON.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

MR. T. MITCHELL TYNG RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm name of TYNG & CO. T. M. TYNG & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL of $15,000 or $20,000 to commence a commission boot and shoe business with a reliable party familiar with its details, and a large acquaintance with manufacturers and dealers. Address Box No. 3,282 Post-office.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A GOOD MANUFACTURING business, well established, staple goods, ready sale, large orders ahead, and profits large. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

PIANO BUSINESS (LONG ESTABLISHED) IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures, &c., with good will, or person wanted to take charge of the same; one who can tune, &c. Address PIANO, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OVERTURE AT 8.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866, LAST WEEK BUT ONE, being the farewell performances in America, prior to their departure for Europe, of the
RENOWNED RAVELS,
GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE, YOUNG AMERICA, &c.,
for the representation, with every attention to scenery, &c., of the great trick pantomime entitled
THE GOLDEN EGG.
ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA and full company. Likewise, the great ballet of
KIM-KA.
GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE, SIGNORINA PEPITA, &c.
YOUNG AMERICA on the TRAPEZE, GRACEFUL GROUPINGS, &c.
TUESDAY—Only benefit of YOUNG AMERICA. A GREAT BILL.
FRIDAY—Only benefit of FRANCOIS RAVEL. FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
The peculiar construction of this favorite establishment, its ILLUMINATED GARDEN, THOROUGH VENTILATION, &c., render it at all times delightfully cool.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH WEEK OF
MR. DAN BRYANT,
IN IRISH COMEDY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING
will be repeated Boucicault's most successful Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN,
produced with splendid and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unequaled distribution of characters:
Mr. DAN BRYANT.....as.....Myles Na Coppaleen
(with the song "Limerick is Beautiful," and the famous "Macgillicuddy's Jig.")
Mr. W. R. Floyd (who has been specially engaged).....as.....Danny Mann
Miss Rosa Cooke.....as.....Eily O'Connor
(with the songs "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl Milking her Cow.")
A most attractive bill for
4TH OF JULY NIGHT,
When will be presented the interesting Hibernian Picture of
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
with MR. DAN BRYANT as RAGGED PAT.
Concluding with the ever popular
HANDY ANDY!

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn.....Manager.
THIRD WEEK
of the Wonderful Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes
THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
when will be presented for the first time in the Atlantic States, the extraordinary feat of equilibrium, called the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
invented and executed by
MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY.
First appearance here of the charming and accomplished danseuse and tight-rope performer,
SENORITA ROSITA.
First nights of the magnificent tableaux, entitled the
BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS,
THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS.
First appearance here of
MONS. HENRI AGOUST.
By universal desire, the Buislay Brothers will repeat their
THRILLING NIAGARA LEAP.
Wonderful feats on the
HORIZONTAL BARS AND THE GIANT SWING.
To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime entitled
WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

John H. Selwyn.....Acting Manager
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1866.
First time of the dramatization of Miss Braddon's popular story,
AURORA FLOYD.
AURORA FLOYD.
Mrs. EMILY JORDAN.....as.....Aurora Floyd
Miss KATE NEWTON.....as.....Lucy Floyd
Mrs. SAUNDERS.....as.....Mrs. Powell
Mrs. H. BLAND.....as.....Mrs. Archibald Floyd
FRANK LAWLER.....as.....John Mellish
GEORGE H. CLARKE.....as.....Capt. Talbot Bulstrode
A. W. FENNO.....as.....Archibald Floyd
S. WALLIS.....as.....Capt. Samuel Prodder
J. M. WARD.....as.....Steve Hargraves
J. E. WHITING.....as.....James Conyers
JAMES T. WARD.....as.....Matthew Harrison
C. H. ROCKWELL.....as.....Lieut. Maldon
E. T. SINCLAIR.....as.....Grimstone

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.....G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING.
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
EL HYDER.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 8.
THURSDAY—BENEFIT of G. C. HOWARD and WM. TRYON.
FRIDAY—S. S. SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,

14th-st. near 6th-av.—ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.
MONDAY, July 2, A NIGHT IN ROME, and THE TWO CADIS. July 3, TWO CADIS and DOCTOR OF ALCATARA. Balcony boxes $1 50, Parquette $1, Dress Circle reserved seats $1, Dress Circle 75c.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,

59TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.
FOURTH OF JULY,
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS CONSTANTLY.
The most magnificent view in the world. Prices of ascension: Gentlemen, $3; Ladies, $2: Evening, $2 and $1.
PILOT BALLOONS sent up every half hour.
HARRY LESLIE,
the "HERO OF NIAGARA," and the most daring artist in the world, will perform the most perilous feat ever enacted by any human being, entitled
THE CLOUD LEAP,
(NEW AND ORIGINAL,)
1,000 FEET ABOVE THE EARTH,
together with the
THREE FLYING RINGS.
Hanging by one foot!!!
Back of the neck!!!
WONDERFUL GIANT SWING.
He will also appear in his startling Tight Rope Performances.
MUSIC BY
HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED BAND.
The whole to conclude with ascensions of ILLUMINATED BALLOONS, and grand display of FIREWORKS!!!
Admission.....25 cents.
N. B.—Read BALLOON PICTORIAL, JUST PUBLISHED. See large POSTERS and other advertisements.
Open every day and evening.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs, Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each.
M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.
They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.
Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS CHEAP FOR CASH, TO LET, and sold on monthly payments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

FINEST QUALITY OF GENUINE ITALIAN violin and guitar strings from Rome, Padua and Naples. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest, by making early application for Fireworks at our laboratory, Jersey City, N. J., or at our depot, No. 84 Cedar-st., where every description of exhibition or goods for storekeeper's sale can be obtained. J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 84 Cedar-st.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID MATCHED bay mares, black legs and tails, (no white,) sound, fast, well broken, very gentle and without a blemish, 15 hands, 4 years of age; trotting stock, *Henry Clay* and *Messenger*; can travel ten miles an hour easy; price $1,200 only. Gentlemen wanting a superior pair may apply to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

A SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, FOUR-SEAT rockaway, slide-seat buggy; also, new Park phaetons, Germantown rockaways, turf and rotary buggies, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap, at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 59 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 33th and 35th sts., New-York.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Saturday's Work in the House on the Tariff.

The Struggle of the Pennsylvania Iron-Workers.

They Make No Impression Upon the Original Report.

Probable Compromise of Three Cents a Pound on Cotton.

Report on the Rousseau-Grinnell Assault.

Both Parties to be Subjected to Censure.

Five Hundred and Twenty-six Millions of Revenue for the Year.

Character of the Forthcoming Democratic Address.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 1.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The progress in the House yesterday on the Tariff Bill was not so rapid as on the day previous, but several of the most important items of the bill were considered. The iron section was concluded, and a very vigorous debate occurred on the clause relating to railroad iron; but no change was made from the Committee's recommendation of 1 per cent. per pound A strong effort to reduce the duty on copper ore and copper, with a poor prospect of success, finding which the House adjourned. I notice that the opponents of an increased tariff are almost universally charging New-England interests as being at the bottom of all the efforts for additional protection. The truth of the matter is that unlike her action in former contests on this measure, New-England has been almost passive in this matter. A reaction seems to have occurred among many of her manufacturers, and the strongest Protectionists on the floor of the House, and the strongest lobbies here in the same interest are from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. New to those sections New-York and New-Jersey furnished the greatest number of parties demanding increased duties. This may be surprising, but it is nevertheless true, and should be understood. Twenty-four of the fifty-two pages have been finished in Committee of the Whole. The Conference Committee on the Tax Bill held a three hours' session yesterday, but came to no conclusion with reference to the leading matters of difference between the two houses, such as cotton, cigars, the tax on railroad and gas companies, &c. Both Houses are stubborn on the cotton question, but it is likely that a compromise on three cents will prevail.

THE LATE ASSAULT.

The ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL Committee concluded their investigation yesterday with the statements at length of the two parties. Gen. ROUSSEAU frankly admitted that he premeditated and made the assault upon Mr. GRINNELL for words spoken in debate; that he regarded those words as outside the privileges of the House; that the House had failed to protect him, and that the utterances of Mr. GRINNELL had seriously injured his military reputation before the country. Mr. GRINNELL disclaimed any imputation of Gen. ROUSSEAU's courage as an officer; said he felt called upon to deny certain assumptions of the latter which he believed to be untrue, and that Gen. ROUSSEAU, both in the House and out of it, had assailed his name and reputation in an unjustifiable manner. The Committee, it is believed, will report to-morrow, recommending unanimously censure for GRINNELL for violation of the privileges of debate, but divided with reference to ROUSSEAU. The majority being for expulsion, the minority for reprimand at the bar of the House.

MONEY COMING IN.

The receipts of internal revenue for the past week were $4,910,314 26. The total receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, were $307,864,526 90. The total receipts of revenue from all sources for the fiscal year just closed are, in round numbers $526,000,000, divided as follows: Customs, gold, $170,000,000; Internal Revenue $307,000,000; miscellaneous, nearly $50,000,000.

COURT-MARTIAL NEWS.

Major-Gen. JOHN M. PALMER, of Illinois, has arrived here under orders from the Secretary of War. It is understood that he will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., to preside over the Court-martial which is to try Gen. WHITTLESEY of the Freedmen's Bureau. This Court will be separate from the one now engaged in trying other officers, with Gen. RUGER as President.

COL. PAULDING NOT RELEASED.

Your correspondent was misinformed as to Col. PAULDING's release and restoration to duty. He is not restored, and is not likely to be.

NAVAL OFFICER AT NEW-YORK.

There are no new developments regarding the appointment of Naval Officer. The list of candidates now numbers at least a dozen, most of them prominent names. The only thing certain about the matter is that the appointment will not be made immediately, perhaps not until just before the adjournment of Congress. Col. HILLYER thinks my dispatch on Monday last did him injustice in its allusion to his military services. Gen. GRANT, on whose staff he served, indorses Col. HILLYER's application for the office, from which it is clear that he deems him an officer of honorable record. Gen. GRANT's staff also indorse Col. HILLYER in all respects. So I am assured by some of their number, and I state these facts because I mean to do no candidate any injustice.

JAMES VS. POLLARD.

The Pollard-James battle is likely to be transferred to New-York City. Mr. JAMES left here last night to seek E. A. POLLARD in the latter City, and as the original cause of quarrel lies between the two above-named gentlemen, some lively work may be expected should they come in contact. The difference between these parties is of a domestic character, JAMES claiming that POLLARD has deeply wronged a member of the former's family. POLLARD married JAMES' sister.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

The address of the Democratic members of Congress approving the call for a Convention on the 14th of August, will not be issued for several days, probably owing to the absence of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and other Democrats whose names are expected to be attached to the address.

It is understood that the Democrats, while they approve the call, and will heartily assist in bringing about a full and free expression of the whole people nevertheless will not approve any efforts tending to a disorganization of the Democratic Party.

UNAUTHORIZED ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The papers announce that the President will be present at the Fourth of July festivities in Philadelphia. There is no authority for such an announcement, and the President does not expect to leave this city until after the adjournment of Congress, when he will go to Chicago to participate in the Douglas monument ceremonies.

OHIO APPOINTMENTS.

The deferred Ohio appointments of Government officials are to be sent to the Senate in part to-morrow. Among the nominations are Col. L. A. HARRIS, Collector, and Gen. BASSETT LANGDON, Assessor of the First District, and Col. VANDERVEER, Collector, and MAXWELL, Assessor of the Third District.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF INSURANCE.

The bill recently reported from the House Committee on the Judiciary for the establishment of a National Bureau of Insurance, makes the Bureau self-sustaining, while it offers security in the matter of insurance by requiring all companies who may act under the law, to deposit United States Bonds, the amounts varying according to their capital stock. No party is permitted to transact fire, marine and life insurance at the same time. The object of the proposed legislation is to give every company an opportunity to show its solvency, in order that the public may be guarded against fraud, the principle being similar to that now applied to National Banking Associations.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The June report of the Agricultural Department gives a comparison between the amount of raw cotton imported from the United States into Great Britain during four months of last year and the four corresponding months of the present year. It exceeds the quantity imported from India by almost one hundred per cent., and almost exactly equals the totals from all other localities. It is equivalent to 508,726 bales of 400 pounds each. The report says half a million of bales in four months, and twenty millions of dollars are respectable figures in the trade with one foreign nation, even for the palmiest days of cotton shipping from the ports of the United States. The report also shows that Great Britain buys this season ten times as much wheat from Russia as from us, and from France nearly six times as much. Only a little more than four per cent. of her seven millions of hundred weight are brought from the United States.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has granted permission, free of tax or license, to hold a national gift concert on the 2d of August in this city, for the benefit of Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund.

STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The stationery contract for supplying the Department of State has again been awarded to PHILIP & SOLOMANS, of Washington.

SULPHUROUS ACID GAS AS A DISINFECTANT.

A communication has been received at the Department of State from our Legation at London, enclosing two pamphlets relating to certain experiments by Dr. JAMES DEWOR, of Kirkcaldy, for testing the efficacy of sulphurous acid gas as a disinfectant. Results are cited which lead to the conviction that rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia and cholera, and some others by which the human family are afflicted, may be not only much modified, but even wholly prevented by this means. The method of generating the gas is very simple and inexpensive. It is only necessary to have a chaffer of old ash cinders. Set a small crucible into them, and drop a piece of sulphur stick, of the size of a man's thumb, into it. This will fumigate a large cattle-shed or byre in twenty minutes. The animals seem to enjoy it, and it acts as a tonic on man or beast. The shed or byre must be well ventilated during the fumigation, as well as after it, and sound sanitary rules must be enforced in regard to cleanliness and the removal of dungheaps. During the prevalence of such epidemics as are above named, the fumigation may be made according to the foregoing directions four or five times a day; and not only is this treatment said to cure the fatal diseases, but it is stated that mange, ringworm and lice have also vanished before it, and that grease heels in horses have also been cured by it, while severe cases of phthisic and tubercular affections of the lungs have been relieved in human beings. The matter is worthy of study and experiment by our scientific and professional men. Dr. DEWOR having liberally consented to the free use of his pamphlets, they will be sent by the Secretary of State to an appropriate committee in Congress, with a view to their publication and distribution.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 30.

SAM COLLIER, the pugilist, is here on a visit to his friends. He bears few traces of his recent fight with BARNEY AARON.

The steamer *Ephesus* will shortly sail from Norfolk with a cargo for Liverpool.

The Hygeia Hotel at Old Point was entered by burglars last night and robbed of clothing, &c., to the value of $400. The thieves became frightened and hurriedly left, throwing away a large portion of their booty.

Tennessee Items.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 1st.

The 4th of July is to be celebrated at Basley Springs where Gen. Thomas's great cavalry charge was made in the battle of Nashville. Carl Schurzau and others are expected to be present.

The railroad bridge at Decatur will be completed on the 4th.

Gen. FISKE has returned after several days sojourn with Gen. EWELL. He reports the condition of affairs socially and politically as very encouraging.

LAWRENCEBURG, Sunday, July 1.

A. R. ALLEY has been acquitted on the charge of murdering JESSE EVANS, in September, 1862.

Base Ball.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sunday, July 1.

The match game of base ball played here on Saturday last between the Waterbury Club and the Yale College Club was won by the Waterbury Club. The score stood 33 to 25. The match was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

No Signs of the Damascus.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, July 1.

There no signs of the steamer *Damascus* from Liverpool, June 21.

Arrived.

United States bark *W. G. Anderson*, Captain HUSSEY, from Pensacola, June 15. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master E. B. HUSSEY, commanding; Acting Engineer W. W. DULEY, ex-officer; Acting Engineers J. P. ZETTIC, W. A. RICH, J. JENNEY; Assistant Surgeon W. H. JONES; Acting Assistant Paymaster HY. GENAY; Mate, WM. F. LORD.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 30.

FLOUR quiet; WHITE CANADA WHEAT, $3 40. OATS lower; sales 30,000 bushels at 50c. for Chicago, and 57½c. for Milwaukie. CORN lower; sales 50,000 bushels Western at 82c. SHIPPED BY TOWS—293,400 bushels Corn, 108,700 bushels Oats, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Malt, 45 tons Feed.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 30.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm but quiet and nominal; held at $2 25 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring. CORN firm but quiet; No. 1 Chicago 71c. OATS heavy and drooping; held at 44c. for No. 1 Chicago. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet; held at 90c. for No. 1 Chicago; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1. PORK $32 50@$33. LARD 22½c. WHISKY scarce and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn, 14½c.; Oats, 9c. to New-York; Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 12½c., to Albany. Receipts for the month—Flour, 144,180 bbls.; Wheat, 1,303,570 bush.; Corn, 6,000,188 bush.; Oats, 2,510,158 bush.; Rye, 293,865 bush.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, and advanced 4c. @4½c.; sales, at $1 73@$1 75 for No. 1, and at $1 06 @$1 17 for No. 2. CORN steady, at 54½c.@55½c. for No. 1, and 53c, for No. 2. OATS dull at 31c.@31½c. for No. 1, and 29c.@29½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS quiet, at 12c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Corn; 76,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 514,000 bushels Corn; 68,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 30.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. WHISKY dull at $2 27 in bond; $2 25 for free. MESS PORK firm at $33. Forty-five hhds. clear Bacon sides sold at 21c.@21¼c. No demand for LARD. Gold 150.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT firm at $2 05½. CORN 54½c. BARLEY buoyant, at 35c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—3,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,300 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 30.

COTTON irregular; sales to-day, 1,000 bales; low Middling, 32c.@34c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—184 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE, 67; on New-York, ½ ₩ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 30.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. WHEAT firm; sales 7,500 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $2 32½; 6,000 bush., to arrive, at $2 30, and 2,500 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 50. CORN unchanged; sales 16,000 bush. No. 1 Illinois, at 75½c., and 4,200 bush. Yellow, at 77c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn 10c., to New-York. IMPORTS—14,000 bush. Wheat, 63,500 bush. Corn. No shipments.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 30.

FLOUR dull, and declining; $8 50@$9 25 for No. 1, single extra; $10 50@$13 75 for double extra. WHEAT heavy; low grades declined 10c.@15c. CORN and OATS unchanged. PORK, BACON, and WHISKY unchanged.

TOLEDO, Saturday, June 30.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT 1c.@2c. lower; New Amber, $2 31; Old Amber, $2 58. CORN ½c. better; sales at 54c. for No. 1 Mixed. OATS steady at 43c. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and nominal.

CONJUGAL GOSSIP.—We learn from the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* that a delicious morceau of family gossip happened in that city not long since. A wealthy old gentleman, member of one of the most prominent mercantile firms in the city, who had been unfortunate in his previous matrimonial undertakings, last Winter led to the altar a young and beautiful maiden. It is said that nothing that extravagant taste could suggest, or ample means gratify, was denied the fair young bride, and the honeymoon was characterized by a lavish display of costly robes, rare jewels and gratified ambition. She was the envy of half the marriageable ladies in town, and her wondrous beauty and fascinating ways most effectually set all the young men in town by the ears. Early one morning last week the bridegroom awoke to find himself

"Alone! alone! all, all alone."

The bird had flown, and had left behind a few little bills, amounting to the trifle of $3,000, and a note stating that she would come back if her husband would settle on her the sum of $50,000. She had taken the precaution to carry off her diamonds, and all her costly robes, together with a large sum of money which had been given her for her own use. At the last accounts the husband was holding the matter under consideration.

SPIRITUALISM SMASHED.

Col. Goodwin on a High Horse, from which He Falls Ignominiously.

Sunday Night's Seance—A Lecture of Billingsgate and Pretensions.

Miss Van Wie Tied by the Committee and Deserted by the Spirits—Goodwin's Hat Broken Over His Head and Himself Taken to the Station House.

Great Cry and Little Wool—The End of Goodwin's Curious Cabinet—An Indignant Audience—A Miserable Mountebank—Descent of the Locusts.

The whirligig of time does many curious things, and among others it has brought about the discomfiture of Col. GOODWIN, whose researches into the mysteries of the spirit land, through the pleasant medium of Miss VAN WIE, have attracted recently so much attention at the Tombs and elsewhere.

Last evening quite a large and respectable audience assembled at the hall, No. 814 Broadway, far up toward the blue vault of heaven, for the purpose of sharing with Miss ELLA, "the child of God," the beauties and delights of spiritual intercourse, and of witnessing feats performed for that occasion only by the friendly hands of the aforesaid spirits, whose interest in Col. GOODWIN's weekly board bill is evident and helpful. The tickets were sold at the door by a boy of ten years of age, and the reserved-seat checks were gathered in by a lovely little girl of seven, or thereabouts. At a little after 8 GOODWIN appeared. He turned the gas up and down, looked out of the window and over the audience; then, after a vigorous pull of his moderately-developed nose, put on his spectacles, bowed his head and meditated. This done, he read some ismatic ryhmings, and addressed the Supreme Deity in phrases indicative of great familiarity and but little respect. A very long chapter in St. Mark was read "quite accidental," so very long that it really seemed as if the Colonel was reading against time and waiting for more quarters After which he said:

"As I announced this afternoon, I am sorry to see so few women here, but I suppose a woman must have much boldness to come after the slurs and lies sent out by a corrupt press. We come here to worship God in our own way according to the dictates of our own conscience, and any one who don't like it can go to the door and get his money back. We don't intend to be interrupted nor bothered if there is law and power enough in the City to protect us. It is a shame, but the fact that always on the eve of reform reformers are insulted and slurred."

He then at great length, and in a terribly boresome manner, narrated his experiences in this City, claiming great knowledge of human nature, the wickedness of society, the corruption of the Press, the peculiar ways of Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD, the length of CHARLY SPENCER's rope, and the character of his exhibitions, continuing as when before the Court, substantially as follows:

On last Sunday night there came here quite a number of ill-disposed persons. There was an indication of a row before I had fairly commenced my preparatory address. I requested them to keep order, and finally was compelled to send to the police station to keep them in order. After the arrival of the police I then proposed, as usual, that the audience should select a committee. They proposed a young man who had acted previously, and had made himself very officious—a professional juggler, named WILLIAM BLUCHER. I refused, objecting that I had been told by a medical gentleman and others that they had matured a plan for the express purpose of annoying. On refusing him, a man named HOLLAND, purporting to come from Florida, another by the name of J. K. SANDBURN, giving his address as Sandy Hill, N. Y., but who actually resides in the house with ISABELLA BODLEY, were placed on the committee with Mrs. BODLEY and a Mrs. ADAMS, of No. 54 Seventh-street. I then told them their duty. The ladies were to examine the clothing and person of Miss VAN WIE, while the gentlemen were examining the cabinet and its surroundings. In due time the two women came rushing out of the ante-room, holding a gold bracelet, rings, and some pieces of silk up to the audience in triumph, stating that they had found the things. I requested them to come forward and make their statement to the audience, but they acted in such an excited and unladylike manner that it was some time before they would state anything at all. Finally, on my insisting upon it, they stated that they had not found them on her person, but on the floor beside her. My request then was that they would go back again, still further examine her, and bring her out to the cabinet, and we would see the end of the trick if it took till 12 o'clock at night. They at first refused, but the audience insisted upon their going. They went; but when in the room, gave my wife and Miss VAN WIE so much abuse that my wife was compelled to send for me. They came out and had a consultation with their accomplice, SANDBURN, and the other committeemen, after which SANDBURN addressed the audience, and stated that, from what the ladies had told him, neither they nor any other lady should act upon the Committee, and that he would resign. I demanded that if they did not wish to serve, to permit others to serve; but they were bent upon a row, and I had to force them out of doors. They would not give up the property. Another committee was appointed, the manifestations were satisfactory, and Miss VAN WIE was highly applauded. I am compelled to make a statement in consequence of a conspiracy got up to ruin an innocent character. All I ask is justice. I am a lecturer on various subjects of interest to the public. I am a reformer, a politician, not, however, according to the hackneyed system. I am not a Spiritualist by profession. My opinion is that Miss ELLA VAN WIE is a gifted child of God. I am connected with her in this business, and have issued advertisements to the effect "that in the *seances* she sometimes exhibits hands, legs and feathers before audiences. Evil spirits do not control her; truth-seekers are invited to see and judge for themselves." On the 26th of June four rings, value twenty-five dollars, were taken away from my hall, No. 814 Broadway, by Mrs. BELL BODLEY, a well-known character in this city, (hisses, during which a number of ladies left the room) and a Mrs. ADAMS, who has not been found; pursuant to advertisement there was a number of persons present to witness manifestations which I believed to be sacred; as soon as I stepped on to the rostrum I saw indications of a row among the parties with the prisoner, and sent for the police to the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station; as soon as the police arrived we prepared to select a committee from the audience; the prisoner was elected, with another man, who resides in the same house, although he said he lived in the country; I saw her come out with these articles, and explain how they got them; they said they got them near the lady; I ordered them to go back and bring what they got before the audience; they returned, and BELL BODLEY said they could not search her, or something to that effect, whereupon the man alluded to stepped on the platform and had some conversation with them; he then stated to the audience that he did not wish to make a statement in plain terms about what had occurred; he acted in a fulsome manner; then I requested that the articles be given up; the prisoner threw a bracelet on the floor, belonging to Miss VAN WIE, which she had the insolence afterwards to ask me for—[laughter]; after quiet was somewhat restored another committee was appointed; they are presented to be examined; I generally present them myself, but do not allow them to be taken away. As I said before, this woman BODLEY is a lewd woman, an inmate of—(Voices—"Dry up"—"Hold your tongue"! What do we care about that?"—during which a general rush of gentlemen and ladies was made for the door.)—Well, I'll sit down, and when all of you who can't behave decently have taken back your money and gone, I'll continue.

It was suggested that the audience came to see and hear from the spirits, and that blackguardism simply drove the people away; but it was of no use. GOODWIN really seemed bent on making a row and raising a disturbance. His audience was quiet, respectful, long suffering and full of fun, but he was cross-grained, sour, impertinent and abusive. He continued his nonsensical balderdash in the most arrogant, high-handed and offensive manner for more than an hour, when he graciously consented to the

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

This took a long time, created no little amusement and convinced nine-tenths of the audience that GOODWIN was not only a humbug but a fool. He accepted a Mr. DOREMUS, of East Twelfth-street, but made vigorous objection to Mr. WASHINGTON PEALE, formerly of FERRIS' Photograph Gallery, on Broadway. In fact, his opposition to PEALE was so marked and bitter that, when he suddenly changed his tactics and accepted him as the second, nearly every person in the room, and we among them, was convinced of his collusion. Two ladies searched Miss VAN WIE in her room, and reported that, after the minutest investigation, they were convinced that she had nothing on or about her person which could assist her in untying or cutting ropes.

THE MEDIUM

was then led in. She is young, not more than twenty, loosely built but rather pretty, with mild eyes, good teeth, light curly hair, no figure to speak of, an intelligent countenance and a general good look. She was taken to the box or cupboard, of ordinary construction, and seated on a common wooden chair. The Committee, Messrs. PEALE and DOREMUS then examined the box and the audience examined them. PEALE is a man of 35 or 40 years of age, with grayish hair, a keen, black eye, lank jaws, cunning expression, artistic dress, and general blasé air. His colleague DOREMUS is older, with full beard, a soft face, kind expression, and honest look. Neither are in regular business, and the audience was disposed to watch their operations closely, depending rather on DOREMUS to check any favoritism on the part of PEALE.

PEALE tied Miss VAN WIE, and he tied her well. Her wrists were bound to the chair, her arms were then bound closely to the back, the rope ends were brought behind her and tied in the middle of the chair. DOREMUS then took a smaller cord and did his best to complete the security of the fastening. PEALE then tied Miss VAN WIE's feet, and DOREMUS looked and saw that it was good.

In fact, they were so long about it that the audience became impatient, while the grouty Goodwin waxed impertinent, and said many rough things of the big-daddy style, for which he deserved kicking then and there.

However, all things have an end, and so did this rope.

The Committee, having shut the doors of the cabinet, subsided like the rest of us, and waited for the coming of the Spirits, while Goodwin fanned himself and his dear little girl, and made friends with the people by giving them water in many cunning, childlike ways.

Ten minutes passed; a few kicks only were heard.

Twenty-five were gone; a rope's end had been heard to rap against the board.

Forty minutes, but no sign.

GOODWIN was rampant, but uneasy, and called in a very disrespectfully dictatorial way to the spirits, intimating his displeasure, and ordering them to hurry up.

We feared that the lady, who is quite delicate, might have fainted, but GOODWIN pooh-poohed the idea.

Ten more minutes passed, and the Committee were summoned to look at the medium. She sat fainting and drooping, limp in her chair, whence but for the friendly cord she would have fallen. The cords had been loosened a little at the end, but all attempt to untie or undo them was futile.

The audience demanded an explanation, and Mr. PEALE, who, with his colleague, DOREMUS, now stood redeemed before the audience, stated how he had tied the lady and his belief in her inability to untie the knot.

GOODWIN was nonplussed, but saucy still.

The lady fainted.

Loud cries were made simultaneously for "water," "Police," and "money." Pickpockets were expert, Doctors were eager, policemen were plucky, and everybody was curious.

We saw that the medium was really suffering, and, with the assistance of Officer BEAN, conducted her to her room, where she was laid upon a sofa in a state of coma.

The crowd followed, but as the door was slammed quickly in their faces, they returned to torment GOODWIN. That interesting imbecile stood on the platform, and with refreshing audacity attempted to come Jack Easy on his hearers by arguing the point, which they didn't see, and all of a sudden "quite accidental," his hat was jammed over his eyes, his tables upset, and his carcass in danger, when the protecting locust of Officer BEAN spread its metropolitan wings above him, and hustled him away to the Station-house, followed by a laughing, shouting crowd, who taunted the rash reformer, saying unto him, "Why don't you call your spirits—say?"

But while this scene was transpiring outside to the entire satisfaction of everybody but GOODWIN, a very different affair was in progress in the bedroom of Mrs. GOODWIN. On the bed was the sweet little girl whose beauty and artlessness had won the regard of many a man and woman in the audience, as yet in happy unconsciousness of the trouble of her mother and the disgrace of her father; by her side lay the weeping medium whose person was examined by the attending physician and her friends. Her wrists and arms were shockingly marked and swollen, her fingers were stiffened, and she had no control whatever of her limbs. Vigorous rubbing partially restored a healthy circulation, when she stated that almost as soon as she had been left in the cabinet she felt faint and sick at her stomach and presently fainted away. She had been tied too tightly, but said nothing about it because she thought it could last but a few moments and she could stand it.

Mrs. GOODWIN was in great distress lest some harm should happen to her husband, and the little girl, on waking, cried most piteously when she failed to find her "papa." At the moment when the little girl was calling for her father, a crowd of men, headed by a policeman, rushed into the inner bedroom, and one of them, with a cigar in his mouth, said excitedly "There she is officer, take her off?" We suggested that a warrant might be a good thing to have in case the officer intended arresting the half fainting woman, and in deference to her evident condition the men withdrew, the officer remaining. Officer McNAMARA and officer LOWER of the Fifteenth Precinct, took charge of the doors, and although there was much excitement at the time we left (11:30 P. M.) there had been no attempt to disturb the women of the family.

Thus ends the farce of last evening.

What will be done with GOODWIN is a clear case of *quien sabe*. He said repeatedly last night that he promised nothing, and that all who wanted to go could do so, receiving their money at the door. The man's impudence, low talk, insulting language and offensive demeanor are provoking and annoying, and provocative of a breach of the public peace; but whether he breaks a law by indulging in such little festivities, is for the Court to determine.

His wife, who seems to be an estimable lady, is greatly to be pitied, and that little girl wove about the heart of many who would gladly thrash her father, tendrils of regard and sympathy not easily broken. Miss VAN WIE may or may not be an imposter. She makes no pretensions except through GOODWIN, and if appearances are at all to be trusted, she makes very little money herself. Every rose has its thorn, and the Colonel's Summer, we judge, has about come.

THE LIQUOR MUDDLE.

The Unlicensed Open and the Licensed Closed—What the Dealers Think—Probabilities.

The liquor business, yesterday, was not precisely what its friends had predicted. There were places here and there, on the route from New-York to Harlem, where the usual beverages were to be purchased by the friends of the venders, and there were other places where liquors were sold openly. At these latter injunction papers were on exhibition. These papers were everywhere displayed—nowhere more conspicuously than in two Eighth-avenue lager-bier saloons, in the neighborhood of the Sixteenth Ward, where licenses, and injunctions were posted side by side. It was the prevailing opinion among the liquor-dealers on the Eighth-avenue that a Court somewhere would contrive to nullify the Excise Law; and this opinion prevailed wherever there were members of the Liquor-Dealers' Protective Society.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.

The dealers and their lawyers oracularly said, "You will see! you will see!!" The public saw yesterday perhaps 400 dram-shops openly dispensing liquors. The reporters, who called for liquors of the damaging and damning kind, are bound in common honesty to say that the traffic was nearly everywhere confined to the least destructive of the compounds which are now sold, the Germans' lager-beer. Nevertheless, about 400 dram-shops were open yesterday, under an injunction, and in every one of these liquor-stores, from the smallest to the greatest, the understanding was perfect. Judge CARDOZO had granted an injunction. A Judge of the Supreme Court was to finish Judge CARDOZO's work, and there was no doubt of the defeat of the Excise Board. It was said by those gentlemen of the bar who forget that the common law and common sense are one, that a Supreme Court Judge can hold papers in his pocket from year to year, and that no Court of Appeals can touch a disputed point until the Supreme Court shall have rendered its decision. It was also alleged that the President of the Board of Excise had addressed a note to the full bench, asking an early hearing in appeal from Judge CARDOZO's recent opinion, and that so far from replying to Mr. SCHULTZ, one of the Judges has said that he will not under any circumstances sit in July, and that if he were to sit there would be no hope of a decision, as he would not commit himself in favor of the law. Probably gross injustice has been done one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Yet it is a fact that not a few of the largest dealers in injunctions have assured their customers that the Supreme Court in this City will resort to the trick of keeping papers in its pocket to shield its constituents from the verdict of the Court of Appeals. The gentlemen of the green satchel are unanimous in the opinion that a Supreme Court Judge may withhold his decision until he shall choose to make it public, and they tell us that until the Supreme Court shall have pronounced upon the law, no appeal can be taken to the Court of last resort.

If the liquor-dealers' theory be true that a Supreme Court Judge can and will hold in abeyance indefinitely this law which so vitally concerns the community, then the Excise Law is a failure until the elective Judiciary can be overturned.

WHAT THE TEMPERANCE MEN SAY.

While the thieves and prostitutes whom Judge CARDOZO let loose yesterday were singing halleluiahs to his name, the fathers and mothers of the down-town clerks were also thanking him for having in one brief month effectually dug the grave of the elective Judiciary. Nowhere among the ultra Temperance people was a man to be found who did not regard the injunction business as the best of temperance lectures. They said: "Here the Empire State has selected nine men in her greatest city who are above suspicion, and they have undertaken to obey her; but the Judges and the thieves have interfered, and she must wait. She will wait; but she will wait only until she can displace these porter-house Judges." The temperance men, therefore, thank Judge CARDOZO for the work which he has done, and they await the action of any Judge of the Supreme Court.

A JOURNEY ABOUT TOWN.

Judge CARDOZO granted injunctions, on Saturday, without making inquiry, and naturally the thieves thrust themselves into the crowd of applicants for the Judge's signature. The lawyers and Sheriff's deputies were next the most industrious persons that were to be found in New-York. They were abroad with their coaches until a late hour on Saturday night, and in one instance, had not an intelligent policeman omitted an arrest, one of these persons would have figured in a Police Court yesterday morning. They enjoined everybody having the remotest connection with the Metropolitan Police; and the Police Commissioners, having fathomed their work, promulgated the following order, to cover yesterday and the future:

To Capt. Jacob B. Warlow:

During the period indicated in an order of injunction, issued by a competent Court, it is our duty to comply with its requirements. Therefore, injunctions served on you to restrain your action under the provisions of Chapter 578 of the Laws of 1866, commonly called the Excise Law, will be observed until you are legally released therefrom.

You are not, however, to regard the person in whose favor the injunction has been issued, as entitled to immunity from arrest for offences against other laws of the State, on account of any lack of clearness in the language used in the judicial order—hence you will not fail to arrest such person for any crime he may commit, other than those specifically referred to in the injunction.

"You will take care to keep yourself correctly informed in regard to the manner in which each person, within your precinct, who has obtained an injunction to restrain your action, conducts his business. And for that purpose you will instruct the members of your command, whether on patrol duty or otherwise, to make memoranda of every violation of the Excise Law, committed by persons under the protection of injunction, that may occur within their view or knowledge; instruct them to note carefully the time, place, and circumstances attending each violation. And once in each twenty-four hours, you will have these memoranda carefully copied, with the names of the witnesses in each case, specially noting whether or not the offender had received a license from the Metropolitan Board of Excise, and transmit the same to this office with your morning returns."

The most lucrative lager beer business was done, of course, by PAUL FALK, at his Belvidere. The cars of the Eighth-avenue were jammed, as they have been, ever since he took the initiative in the injunction business; and there was no such thing as a seat for a masculine person above Fifty-ninth-street after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Thenceforward, to 5 o'clock the upward bound cars were jammed, and it was not until 5 o'clock that the returning tide began to press downward. It is estimated that 20,000 persons visited the Belvidere Gardens yesterday. It was supposed that the opening of three hundred lager beer saloons down town would materially lessen the custom at FALK's, but the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company did not see any difference. At the southwest entrance to the Park the saloons which were closed on Sunday last were open yesterday; and there were, curiously enough, somewhere in the neighborhood dealers who dispensed liquors, notwithstanding the agreement which they had made with the Excise Board. Nobody who had a shilling in his pantaloons pocket suffered from thirst near the Broadway entrance to the Park.

The travel to Westchester County was nearly as great as before the injunctions were known, the upward Harlem cars having been filled from noon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The compromise which the Police of Morrisania have effected with the liquor-dealers, restricting the sale of beverages to lager-beer, exerted a salutary influence, and probably saved the town a scene or so.

In the Bowery the lager-beer traffic was in full blast at KAPFF's and KLIEN's before noon. The Atlantic Garden, at No. 50 Bowery, was nearly filled at 1 o'clock in the afternoon; but—how it happened the reporter cannot venture to guess—the Pacific Garden, only three or four doors distant, had next to no custom whatever. Later in the day, both houses were filled with customers, and the waiters supplied the lager-beer at five cents a glass, just as though it had cost nothing to get out injunctions. A shrewd mathematician thought that the beer-dealers were selling their beverage at a little less than under the circumstances a vender of cold water would be likely to charge. All of the great lager-beer gardens in the Bowery were open under injunction, and at nightfall they were all doing a business which promised to yield profit sufficient to cover all expenses, if not yield handsome profit.

CAMMERLE, of Prince-street, commenced the day with a house full of bibulous customers, and before 10 o'clock in the morning his stock had been exhausted. He immediately sent to Newark for a hundred kegs of lager-beer, and late yesterday afternoon he was again high and dry. The net profit on lager-beer at retail being $2 a keg, there would seem to be no doubt that his gains, yesterday, canceled the cost of his injunction.

In Eighth-avenue two or three dealers who had taken out license were selling lager-beer to all comers, and in Mulberry-street two or more licensed dealers opened their doors on hearing a peculiar rap, and the open sesame did not seem to be confined to a very select circle.

IN THE POLICE COURTS.

Yesterday there were but few cases offering, owing no doubt to the avalanche of injunctions granted to belligerent liquor dealers by Judge CARDOZO. At the Tombs Court NICHOLAS RUDMAN, of No. 39 Baxter-street, and CURRAN JOHNSON, No. 135½ Washington-street, were held to bail in the sum of $100 each by Justice HOGAN. At the Jefferson Market Court Justice DODGE required EDWARD MULLER, of No. 478 West Twenty-second-street, to find bail in a like amount. Justice SHANDLEY at Essex Market held the following persons to bail in $100 each to answer the charge of violating the Excise law: Wm. Ketemeyer, No. 142 Second-street; Karl Werner, No. 319 Bowery; Julia Bunder, No. 194 East Eleventh-street; Charles Bendell, No. 1 First-avenue; Abraham Speil, No. 71 Avenue A; Fred. Hezemeyer, No. 79 Jackson-street; Otto Falck, No. 167 Eldridge-street.

The following arrests were made by the Police during the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday:

First Precinct, 2; Third Precinct, 1; Fourth Precinct, 1; Sixth Precinct, 1; Seventh Precinct, 3; Ninth Precinct, 1; Tenth Precinct, 3; Thirteenth Precinct, 2; Fourteenth Precinct, 1; Fifteenth Precinct, 6; Eighteenth Precinct, 2; Twentieth Precinct, 1; Twenty-seventh Precinct, 1—Total 25.

ARRESTS MADE YESTERDAY.

The following is the total number of arrests made during the eighteen hours ending at midnight: Violations of the law, 31; intoxication, 35; disorderly conduct, 32.

IN BROOKLYN.

A number of arrests were made by the police, yesterday, on the charge of violating the Excise Law by selling spirituous liquors and lager-beer. Among those taken into custody were WM. SCHMALTS, lager-beer, No. 406 Atlantic-street; PHILIP STUBERT, No. 954 Fulton-avenue; GEORGE DEGAN, Navy-street, near Concord; JOHN CAUS, Myrtle-avenue; ALEX. R. SAMUELLS, Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, and others. The persons arrested were generally released on bail. HENRY SCHLICHTING, of No. 32 Dean-street, in whose behalf an injunction was issued by Judge McCUNN, of the Superior Court, New-York, restraining the police from interfering with his business, had quite a brisk trade. Lager flowed abundantly, and an additional number of assistants was found necessary to wait upon the numerous customers. During the morning dozens of boys, girls and women, each with a tin kettle or pitcher, ranged themselves in a row, and patiently awaited their turn to be supplied with lager. Although large crowds were present throughout the day, everything passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

The police detective force and a number of patrolmen were detailed for duty on Coney Island, East New-York, Hunter's Point and other places of resort in the vicinity of the City, and made a number of arrests for violations of the Excise Law.

IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

Yesterday the thirsty lager-bier drinkers of the Eastern District had a chance of indulging their appetites at the following-named places: No. 4 South Seventh-street, kept by LUCIUS BODENMULLER; JOSEPH SCHNEIDER's, No. 41 Meserole-street; JACOB KLEIN's, Broadway Garden, near Jefferson-street. The Police were restrained from interfering by injunctions issued by Judge CARDOZO, of the New-York Court of Common Pleas. Capt. WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was enjoined on Saturday forenoon, and Capt. MULLEN, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, was enjoined at a few minutes before midnight. Two of the persons who obtained the injunctions hold beer licenses. At KLEIN's and SCHNEIDER's there was not a very great rush of visitors, and the best of order was observed; but at BODENMULLER's there was an actual rush throughout the day and evening, and many indulged so freely that they left for home at least three sheets in the wind. About 5 o'clock Officer LEWIS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, arrested a young man on a charge of intoxication as soon as he reached the street from BODENMULLER's place. The prisoner was locked up at the station-house, although he tried to make the Sergeant in charge believe that he was perfectly sober. A multitude of the prisoner's friends followed him to the station-house, and one of them, named JOHN HERRITY, made such threats and used such abusive language, that Officer LEWIS undertook to arrest him. He thereupon showed fight, and struck the officer twice, when the latter used his club, and afterward locked the offender up. The prisoner's head showed the effects of the officer's club, and bled profusely, but the fault was wholly his, the officer being fully justified under the circumstances.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY TOWNS.

The law, as usual, was pretty generally disregarded in some of the Queen's County towns yesterday. The police of the Forty-seventh Precinct made a descent on the liquor dealers at Hunter's Point and arrested the following named, who were doing a brisk business at the time:—CHARLES SCHUALENBURG, JEREMIA SINGLETON, JAMES McGINNIS, SAMUEL RILEY, and JAMES ROBERTSON. They were all taken before Justice P. BURRIS at Newtown, who promptly discharged them on their own recognisances.

The Cholera.

From the Bulletin posted at the Rooms of the Board of Health, it appears that two cases of cholera were reported to the Health officers yesterday. The first was that of a boy, 5 years of age, living at No. 14 Laurens-street. He was taken sick at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. At 11 o'clock symptoms of cholera appeared when a physician was sent for. The case was reported to Sanitary Inspector POOLEY, and the premises were thoroughly disinfected. The patient fell into collapse, but toward evening reaction set in, and he is now doing well.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a case of cholera was reported at No. 307 West Twenty-seventh-street. PATRICK McCABE, aged 40, was taken with vomiting and purging at an early hour. The features were shrunk, the voice feeble and tongue cold. About noon reaction set in, and the patient was doing well. The premises were thoroughly disinfected.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Sunday, July 1, 1866.

Nothing new to report; five patients, all told, are now in hospital.

D. H. BISSELL,
Deputy Health Officer.

FOUND DEAD IN A POLICE CELL.—A German, named FREDERICK HILLER, 45 years of age, whose residence is unknown, was found grossly intoxicated in Mulberry-street, by Officer DAVIS, of the Sixth Precinct, on Saturday evening, and was placed in a cell in the Franklin-street Station-house. At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning he was found quite dead in the cell by the doorman. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY, when a verdict of death from intemperance was rendered by the Jury.

STABBING AFFRAY.—DANIEL SULLIVAN and MICHAEL QUINN quarrelled about some trifling matter about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at the intersection of Park and Pearl streets, when SULLIVAN drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the back, inflicting a severe wound. He was removed to the New-York Hospital by Officer McAULIFFE, of the Sixth Precinct, and SULLIVAN was arrested by Officer CONWAY.

The West-Side Association.

At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the West Side Association, held on the 29th day of June, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed, entitled "An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York;" and

Whereas, By this law it is provided "that no proceedings shall be had or taken by any officer or body for any street opening or improvement" within the area comprehended between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street on the north, Central Park and Manhattan-square on the east, Seventy-second and Sixty-seventh streets on the south, and the Hudson River on the west, without the consent of the Central Park Commissioners, except to complete work that had already been contracted for; and

Whereas, The Common Council are about passing resolutions directing the opening of several streets, and are contemplating other proceedings within this district, without the consent of the Central Park Commissioners; and

Whereas, Such unauthorized proceedings, if carried out, will be productive of expense and litigation, and may prevent or delay the speedy completion of the proposed great public improvements and changes designed in this part of the City; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully remonstrate against the adoption of any such resolutions by the Common Council, unless previously asked for or consented to by the Central Park Commissioners.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to His Honor the Mayor, the Presidents of the two Boards of the Common Council, and the Comptroller of the Central Park.

Centenary of Methodism—Sermon by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded in every part last evening with ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to listen to the centenary sermon from the lips of Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. The stage was filled with clergymen and prominent members of the Church, who were accompanied by ladies. After the singing of an appropriate hymn, and the offering of a prayer, the reverend speaker commenced his able discourse, occupying an hour and twenty minutes in its delivery. Commencing with the birth of Methodism, he reviewed its history during the past hundred years, commenting upon the labors of its earliest advocates, and paying a high tribute to their zeal and eloquence. He pictured the glorious results achieved during the century, and concluded by reciting the wants of the Church at the present time. He said that while more energy, ability and zeal in the pulpit were needed, the family altars of the laymen must not be neglected. He hoped soon to see a glorious revival inaugurated, which should sweep through the land like a tempest, embracing one and all, and bringing them to the bosom of the Church. The sermon was a most able one, treating of Methodism in all ages, and pointing out the solid and substantial reasons for its predominance over other creeds. The audience listened most attentively throughout, and seemed to have obtained great satisfaction in listening to so brilliant an exposition of the history of the Church. The exercises concluded with the singing of a hymn and the benediction.

Interesting Ordination.

Yesterday, the fifth Sunday after Trinity, the Bishop of New-York, at 10½ A. M., in the Church of the Annunciation, Fourteenth-street, held the usual great annual ordination; upon which occasion Rev. JOHN F. POTTER, Rev. ALFRED GOLDSBOROUGH, Assistant at Grace Church, and Dr. HOFFMAN, Brooklyn Heights, were ordained to the Priesthood. The Bishop and attending Presbytery, laying their hands upon the head of each candidate, said: "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained. And be thou a faithful dispenser of the Word of God, and of his holy sacraments. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The following sixteen of the twenty-four last graduates of the General Theological Seminary were also ordained, the other eight having been already ordained for special parish work or in their respective dioceses: Leigh Richmond Brewer, A. M., Western New-York; George Wilson Ferguson, A. M., Brooklyn; George C. Griswold, A. M., Connecticut; Randall C. Hall, A. M., New-York City; T. R. Harris, Boston; C. M. A. Hewes, A. M., New-York; William M. Jones, A. M., Western New-York; William Leacock, New-Orleans; Royal Marshall, A. M., New-York; Thomas B. Newby, A. M., New-York City; David L. Schwartz, Pennsylvania; William J. Seabury, A. M., Thomas May Thorpe and F. B. Van Kleeck, A. M., New-York; Joseph D. Wilson, of Western New-York; G. C. Waller, A. M., of Kentucky, and W. Percy Browne, A. M., of the Divinity School in Philadelphia.

Dr. SEABURY's large and beautiful church was more than filled with an attentive congregation, all of whom were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the services in which they were engaged, and a large number of whom remained to partake of the holy communion with their newly-consecrated friends and the other clergy. The saying of the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, the manly congregational music, the venerable presence of Bishop POTTER, and the gathering of himself and his attendant presbyters around the candidates for the priesthood, combined to produce a scene that cannot be soon forgotten by those who were privileged to witness it. The sermon—an able and affecting extempore exposition of the text, "Save thyself and those committed to thee"—was preached by the Rev. WM. E. ARMITAGE, of Philadelphia, Assistant Bishop elect of Wisconsin—the ninth called to that high office from the Alumni of that venerable institution, the General Theological Seminary, the present graduating-class of which exhibits talent of more than the common order. Among the distinguished visitors not already mentioned we noticed Dean GEO. F. SEYMOUR, Dr. SEABURY, Dr. LEONARD and Dr. WALTON.

Opening of the Church of the Redeemer.

The Church of the Redeemer, an elegant new stone edifice on the corner of Pacific-street and Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, was formally opened yesterday morning with appropriate ceremonies. The church is very tastily finished, the congregation is seated entirely upon the ground floor, there being no galleries whatever. The church is 92 feet long, 60 feet wide, the chancel occupying a space at the rear of 25 feet by 24. On one side of the chancel is an organ chamber, 20 feet by 15 feet, which accommodates also the male portion of the choir. On the opposite side of the chancel is another chamber, where sit the female singers.

The church, yesterday, was filled with the congregation and their many friends. The services were performed by Rt. Rev. CHARLES QUINTARD, Bishop of Tennessee, assisted by the rector of the church, Rev. EDWARD JESSUP, Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, Jr., editor of the *Church Journal*, Rev. RICHARD HINES, Dean of the Cathedral at Memphis, Tennessee, and Rev. FERRIS TRIPP, assistant minister of the parish. At the appointed hour the vestrymen of the church met the reverend gentlemen at the Fourth-street door, and marched with them in procession to the chancel, reciting the 118th psalm. The usual morning services were then proceeded with, each one of the clergymen officiating in some portion. The sermon by Bishop QUINTARD was a very able discourse, suitable to the occasion. He congratulated the congregation upon possessing such an elegant edifice, and said they should feel thankful to God for having blessed them to an extent which warranted them in building it. During the morning exercises the choir sang the required music with fine effect. The choir consisted of an adult quartette, assisted by a fine chorus of twenty children, selected from the Sabbath-school. The Church possesses a new organ of superior manufacture, whose elegant tones delighted all hearers.

The New Sky-High Journal.

Mr. T. S. C. LOWE, the professor of practical aeronautics, has just inaugurated a novel enterprise, which can scarcely fail to be a success. This Summer, in addition to the other attractions offered at the beautiful Park, of which he has the charge, and of which he is the sole director, the Professor proposes to offer the novel attraction of a new pictorial newspaper.

The first number of the *Balloon Pictorial*, published under the immediate care and charge of Mr. LOWE, is now before us. It is a handsome sheet, printed in octavo form, with very many and very good illustrations.

The articles, paragraphs, and matter generally, very naturally refer, for the most part, to the science of ballooning. There are some very interesting statistics relating to the earlier European experiments in aeronautics. There is also a chapter of the Professor's own war experience in the earlier years of our great rebellion, and a number of other articles, for the most part well written, giving information about Trans-Atlantic aeronauts.

The war article contains a number of authentic documents, signed by the leading Generals of brigade and division and commanders of corps attached to the early Army of the Potomac, which prove, beyond contradiction, that the balloon corps was held in the very highest estimation by such Generals as McDowell, Sedgwick, Porter, Heintzelman, McClellan, &c., &c. These commanders, one and all, freely commend the scientific operations of the Professor, and acknowledge their indebtedness to him for information valuable, and perhaps vital, which enabled them to anticipate and prepare for certain movements of the rebels in the early part of the war.

[Advertisement.]

TOILET PREPARATIONS.—The country is full of preparations for beautifying the complexion, renewing youth, etc.; but the only preparation that will effectually remove those brown and yellow spots, called moth-patches, or the still more disagreeable blemishes called freckles, is PERRY's justly celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

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"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity," BURNETT's UNRIVALLED COLOGNE WATER and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Christian Guardian*, Toronto.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 10 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 10 26 | Gov. Island. 11 15 | Hell Gate... 12 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

U. S. bark W. G. Anderson, Hussey, Pensacola June 25. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master, E. B. Hussey, commanding; Acting Ensign, W. W. Duley, Ex. officer; Acting Ensigns, J. P. Zettick, W. A. Rich, J. Jenney; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Jones; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry Gerray; Mate, Wm. F. Bard.

Brig Alex. Milliken, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.) Hill, Sagua 13 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Jova.

Schr. Kate Brigham, (terd.,) Luce, Cardiff 38 ds. with railroad iron to Thos. Dunham. Experienced variable winds all the passage, with heavy westerly sea.

WIND—Sunset, calm.

Below.

Schr. Telegraph, from Nova Scotia.

Schr. Lydia Fulton, from Glace Bay.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30.—Arr. steamers Fung Shuey and Evening Star, New-York. Sld. steamer Morning Star, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Barrow, 2d—brig, from Rio Grande for Liverpool, 48 ds. out, no date, lat 37 59, lon. 43 ..

——Br. bark, 48 ds. out, from St. Helena for Bremen, no date, lat. 39 32, lon. 53 14.

Miscellaneous.

ASPINWALL—Arr. June 12, brig Randolph, Pressy, New-York; 13th, brig Myronus, Higgins, Perth Amboy; 15th, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; 20th, steamer Northern Light, Weir, New-York.

Cld. June 12, bark Rambler, Packard, Trinidad; 22d, steamer Northern Light, Weir, New-York.

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TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.

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Junction of 3d and 4th avs.,

NOW OFFER

the balance of their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK at LOWER PRICES than the same quality of goods has been offered since 1860.

ALL WOOL

BUSINESS SUITS,

$15, $18, $20, $25, AND $30.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and LINEN GARMENTS of all descriptions, at same reduction.

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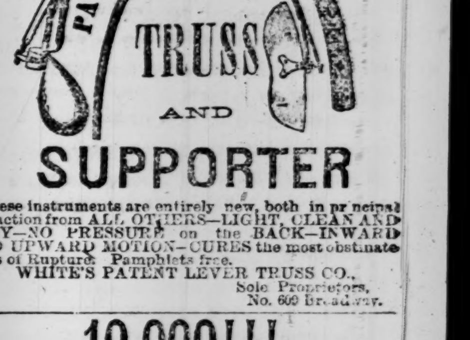

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These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

10,000!!!

LINEN DUSTERS.

$2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 00.

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ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
corner FULTON and NASSAU STS., opposite Sun Building.

We are now selling a large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

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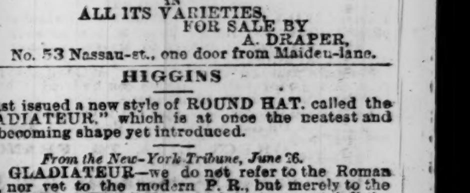
DELICIOUS.

AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER.

This is the cream of all tooth powders, and is a perfect luxury. For refreshing the mouth, arresting decay and imparting a delightful fragrance it has no equal. This article when once used becomes essential to the toilet of every person of refinement. It is free from all deleterious ingredients—being made on scientific principles, by a dentist of thirty years' experience. It has been extensively used by children and adults for a quarter of a century. Manufactured at No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York. For sale by druggists. The trade supplied.



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From the New-York Tribune, June 26.

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From the New-York Express, June 25.

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KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 410, June 30, 1866.
14, 67, 66, 42, 47, 15, 68, 38, 30, 32, 26, 45, 10.

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25, 18, 47, 64, 66, 26, 37, 78, 53, 46, 29, 34, 59.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 310, June 30, 1866.
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